IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE COMMERCIAL

AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56.173.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY JANUARY 27 1914 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Jan.	SALSETTE	6296	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	9030		
28th "	MANTUA	12500		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th "	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	370 or 493		631 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 522		940-8 or 732	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS. 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	27th Feb.
City of Calcutta A & C	7639*	13th Mar.	16th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5321	31st Mar.	—
City of Manchester A & C	5851	....	25th Mar.
City of Paris A & C	9223*	13th April	17th Apr.
City of Karachi A & C	5566	....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore A & C	6473	....	27th Apr.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	29th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class A rate.	1st class B rate.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters &c. &c.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the 10 per cent attached to overstaying the leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd'scher Lloyd and Cunard Line

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.

Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 29th Jan. 9 a. m. † C M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 30th Jan. 7 a. m. direct.
Linga .....2,185 Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 29th January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pontakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
27th January, 1914.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiehling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Graz	3905	D. Mandich...	1st Feb.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
Bregenz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.
*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.			

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
*Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5900	S. Cliunak.	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.
*Not calling Karachi.			

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
" London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back	Rs. 6.2 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
" London via Trieste	" 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO.

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	7th Feb

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
6 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Bombee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	65,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL		£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukat
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m
JOHN GREIG,
Agent

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	"	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER)	"	36,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

CUMMINS, JAFFET SULEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing the perception is what may be called BEAUTIFUL. BEAUTIFUL is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high thinking musicians.

We offer and are agents for the sale of the BEAUTIFUL PIANOS manufactured by

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.—*Beethoven.*

BLUTHNER

"Are the sweetest toned Pianos in the World."—*Dr. Oscar Paul* in his "History of the Pianoforte."

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"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—*Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.*

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"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—*Johan Brahms.*

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"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp Piano."
"The best Upright Piano in the World."—*T. Haig, Mus. B.*

Our new catalogue explaining our easy payment system will be mailed, free on application to prospective purchasers.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. BOMBAY & POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 26th January, 1914, MY OFFICE will be REMOVED to the 2ND FLOOR of ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite the Bombay Gas Co.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor, etc., etc.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for scrap steel tyres and axles" are invited and will be received by the Agent, North Western Railway at his office at Nowlakha, Lahore, by 13 hours on TUESDAY the 17th February, 1914, (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for the purchase of 325 tons Carriage and Loco Scrap Steel Tyres and 230 tons Carriage and Wagon Scrap Steel Axles.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 17th January, 1914.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Tournament will commence on Wednesday, 25th February, 1914. The first two events will be played first and are estimated to last 10 days. The ladies' and gentlemen's Doubles will be *started* during the progress of the other two events and the final may be expected to be played 3 or 4 days after the other two events are completed.

Entries close on Saturday, 14th February, 1914.

The Entrance Fee for each of the Events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the Entrance Application.

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SALE of MATERIALS of old buildings, such as store and smithy rooms, and one storied bungalow, situated at Byculla Medical Stores Premises, now leased to Messrs. Rogers, and Co.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned building materials, on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1914, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time.)

Further particulars and condition of sale, will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th January, 1914.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

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In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1914, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, rapeseed, linseed, iron bars, rice, castorseed, gunny bags, casks, iron safe, wooden pieces, iron wheels, asbestos sheets, cloves, frame, jagree, iron hoops and bands, charpie, groundnutseeds, tilly, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweepings, grain and other miscellaneous goods.

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Bombay, 27th January, 1914

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Two or three glasses of Horlick's will aid you in keeping well, because its wonderful restorative influence gives you richer blood and stronger nerves, so necessary to perfect health.

Don't let another day go by, but order a bottle of Horlick's Malted Milk, which is put up in three sizes, and can be obtained from all Chemists and Stores.

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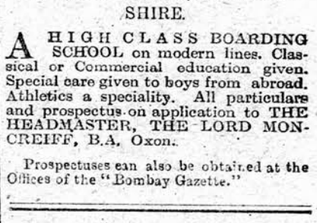
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LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.s. Toro (Wilson Line), 1,650 tons, Capt. A. Hicks, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesbrough (December 4) via Hull, with a general cargo.

S.s. Kawachi Maru (Japan Line), 3,821 tons, Capt. A. Christiansen, arrived in harbour, on Sunday evening, from Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

S.s. Begum (Asiatic Line) 2,942 tons, Capt. J. M. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (December 17) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

S.s. Linga, 957 tons, Capt. H. M. Cattbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.s. Itria (B. I.), 3,429 tons, Capt. T. Walsh, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via Colombo and Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, 10 cabin and 50 deck passengers.

S.s. Kasara (B. I.), 504 tons, Capt. C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Busreh (January 18) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 209 deck passengers.

S.s. Sealda (B. I.), 3,438 tons, Capt. F. W. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Singapore via Colombo, Tuticorin, &c., with a cargo of sugar and timber.

S.s. Badrie (Bombay and Persia Line), 1,613 tons, Capt. P. Mathews, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Jeddah (January 10), with a general cargo and 21 cabin and 317 deck passengers.

S.s. Elswick House, 2,545 tons, Capt. R. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Said (January 10), with ballast.

S.s. Bromton, 2,836 tons, Capt. G. P. Sherbon, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Cardiff (December 18) via Aden, with a ballast.

S.s. Blake, 2,339 tons, Capt. H. J. Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta (January 14), with a cargo of coal.

S.s. Crown, 2,740 tons, Capt. W. Richard, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Antwerp (December 18), with a general cargo.

S.s. Ocean, 2,460 tons, Capt. T. L. Christensen arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Calcutta (January 14), with a cargo of coal.

S.s. Mansari (Bombay and Persia), 2,042 tons, Capt. P. H. Gore, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Jeddah (January 11), with a cargo of specie and 688 deck passengers as pilgrims.

CREW DESERT A SHIP.

On Friday a vakil on behalf of Captain McFee of the steamer City of Lahore appeared before Mr. E. Keays at the Kyd Street Police Court, Calcutta, and made an application for the arrest of eighteen men who he alleged had left the vessel without permission and were not likely to return. The crew, who are said to have been giving the Captain endles troube, signed articles at Bombay for a year's engagement. Some, however, deserted the ship some time ag and warrants are out for their arrest. The vessel arrived in Calcutta on the 3rd instant, and the men have since been agitating for their discharge, owing prin ipally to the fact that three time-expired men had received their discharge. Because the master would not accede to their request, it is alleged the crew at first refused to carry out the duties allotted to them, and eventually on Friday morning they deserted their ship. As the vessel is leaving Port outward bound on Saturday, the vakil prayed that an immediate warrant be issued for the arrest of the crew. His worship granted the application.

THE "HARDINGE."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," Commander A. Hamilton, which left Bombay on January 1, for Durban with Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., accompanied by Mr. S. H. Slater, I.C.S., Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Peiorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr Robinson ...R I M S
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr G. H. S. LaTouche Troopship
S. Caboth .....Comdr Feschim .....Iran-gun-boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 26.

Abydos	1939 Davis	
Arcadia	3513 Barcham	P & O Co
Bankura	9905 Whytehead	M M & Co
Begum	2942 Wright	T M & Co
Blake	2336 Hill	
Brunton	2836 Sherbon	
Budrie	1613 Mathews	T M & Co
Caboto	2345 Pelligrini ..Venice	S N Co
Cairngowan	2560 Baud	
Crown	2740 Richard	
Elswick House	2545 Smith	
E F Ferdinand	3906 Leva ..Trieste	A L S N Co
Firooze	2029 Primrose	T M & Co
Falls or Orchy	3139 Murchie	W & A G & Co
Hoseineo	994 Fanning	T M & Co
Himalaya	3709 Evans	P & O Co
India	4198 Talbot	P & O Co
Itria	3420 Walsh	M M & Co
Karooga	2932 Patteson	
Khosrou	2410 Hannah ..Jed	T M & Co
Kuwait	2335 Brewis .. Arab S mers	& Co
Kunlenfels	3605 Oetfor	W & A G & Co
Katenturm	2304 Feetwerst	
Kasara	304 King	M M & Co
Kawachi Maru	3821 Christeans n	
Liberia	2304 Schroder	
Langton Hall	2882 Magall	K N & Co
Mantua	5995 Vibert	P & O Co
Mansari	2042 Gore	T M & Co
Ningura (Yacht)	703 Gabrielsen	J Leiter
Ocean	2460 Christensen	
Ormidale	2304	W & A G & Co
Pentakota	2269 Stewart	M M & Co
Sealda	3433 Johnson	M M & Co
Sultan Van Kochi	1113 d-Vries	W & A G & Co
Taiyabi	2000 Kaso	A M Jivraj & Co
Toro	1650 Hicks	J F & Co
Thornbeck	2385 Forster	
Zoroastrian	2595 Osborne	C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dates.	Agents.
A Frel Glavic	3382	Milon	Genoa	31-1	J M & Co
B Barrett	2762	Bothall	Hull	30-1	J F & Co
C E Z Emanuels	2730	Schmitz	R'goon	3-2	W & A G & Co
D & E Vermont	2722	Gemmeli	Kobe	3-2	W & A G & Co
F James	5078	McDonald	Calcutta	29-1	M M & Co
G H R James	1173	Meg	Middlesbro	3-2	W & A G & Co
H Quenmore	2409	Taylor	W & A G & Co		
K Rangoon Maru	3316	Date	Kobe	29-1	N Y Kaisha
M Arachne	2471	Sergeant	Philadelphia	4-1	T M & Co
N Lory	2379	Charters	Hull	31-1	Ralli Bros
O Burgrove	2333	Barber	Middlesbro	31-1	W & A G & Co
Q Kobe	510	Hume	Busreh	29-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Stefani Bobis	2-15	Siamos	London	23-1	J M & Co
2 Castalia	4033	Mitchell	L'pool	31-1	W & A G & Co
3 Logan	3433	Sarjonovich	A L S N & Co		
4 Adenwen	2396	Hayward	Hull	26-1	W & A G & Co
5 Graz	2356	Mandick	A L S N Co		
6 Chakrata	3641	Smith	Antwerp	29-1	M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	10-2	J F & Co
8 Ninive	2876	Metzenhein	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Coldwell	Shanghai	28-1	P & O Co
10 & 11 Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	30-1	K N & Co
12 & 13 Banca	3794	Garwood	Kobe	30-1	P & O Co
15 Glencluny	3017	Johnston	Kobe	2-2	T M & Co
16 Elswick Manor	2573	Glenltes	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Saharmati	524	Samson	N F	Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	829	Hoosein		Bo S N Co
Irrawadi	633	Ebram		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed		Bo S N Co
Laconia	4117	Pesné	Hull	2-2 W & A G & Co
Sarasvati	443	Vola		Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsoon	N F	Bo S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Badrie, for Persian Gulf.
" Elswick House, for Hull &c.
" Braunton, for Antwerp &c.
" Begum, for Calcutta &c.
" Kawachi Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Pentakota, for Dunbar &c.
" Toro, for Hull &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nevasa, left London on the afternoon of January 24. The same Co's. steamer Masora, left Aden on January 24.

MAHOMEDAN GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

VISIT OF LADY WILLINGDON.

Yesterday afternoon, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Abdulla Daud Orphanage for Mahomedan girls at Byculla. In the orphanage there are about 40 girls with a teacher and lady superintendent. Lady Willingdon was shown all over the building, including the refectory and dormitory, and expressed pleasure at the artistic national dress of the pupils, and their remarkable aptitude, particularly in needle-work, which they had learnt under the teaching of Miss Sophie Ghart. Before her departure a song of welcome and thanksgiving was presented to Her Excellency.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

PORT OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer issues the notification that artillery practice will be carried out as under and no vessels should be anchored within range during the days on which practice will take place :—

Date.	Time.	Fort.	Range to be cleared.	Remarks.
30-1-14	8 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Colaba ... Oyster Rk / M. Ground	B C D	Sub. / Calibre.
3-2-14	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Colaba ... Middle Ground	B D	
4-2-14	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Elephanta	H	
5-2-14	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Oyster Rk / Colaba ...	C B	
5-2-14	6 p.m. to 2 a.m. 6th	M. Ground / Oyster Rk	D C	Night
6-2-14	10 a.m.	Mahalmxmi ...		Light

The Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, also issues the notification that he proposes carrying out practice from Middle Ground on the following dates :—February 3rd, 5th (night), 7th (night), 9th, 13th, and 14th and that range "D" is required to be cleared.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, dated January 27.

The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day (Tuesday the 27th instant) at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters to-day (Tuesday the 27th instant,) at 6-45 p.m.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.

"A" Coy. on Wednesday 28th instant; "D" Coy. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi station. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up deficiency before the 29th instant.

The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning 1st February at Santa Cruz Camp after parade. Time will be notified later.

Vol. J. P. Gomez, "F" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 19th February to 31st March, 1914.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated January 27.

Fort Detachment.

There will be an instructional parade in leading and unloading Horses for members residing in Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday the 28th instant,) Rendezvous—Queen Statue 7-15 a.m. punctually. Uniform Drill Order without rifles or buckets.

Salsette Detachment

Parade for Salsette Detachment to-morrow, (Wednesday) Rendezvous on the Bombay Road West of Villa Parla Station 7 a.m. Dress.—Mufti and hunting saddle Compasses, note books and maps to be brought on parade.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 7th March and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 23rd March, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

COLLISION AT THE DOCKS.

PROW CUT IN TWO BYA STEAMER.

On Saturday evening, the British India steamer "Chindwara," under the command of Captain R. P. Williams, left the Victoria Dock and was proceeding to Rangoon when she collided with a prow and cut it in two. The prow which was No. 4787, in charge of the tindal Sakaram with four lascars and was loaded with cotton bales belonging to Messrs. Gaddum and Co., was going from Sassoon Bunder to the Docks to unload. All the men were thrown into the water, four being rescued by the steamer, and one by a passing prow. The craft belonged to one Hajee Ebrahim.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will give a place in your columns to this letter intimating that arrangements are being made again this year for classes for the study of Marathi at Mahableshwar during the hot weather. These classes are meant specially for missionaries, but if others cared to take advantage of them, a few extra would be welcomed. The classes will commence on March 16 and continue till the end of May, and they will be arranged to suit missionaries preparing for the first and second language examinations and if desired, help could be given to those wishing to do Sanscrit, etc., with a view to taking the Honours Examination. The classes will be taught by the Rev. E. Fairbank, of the American Marathi Mission, assisted by a staff of qualified pandits.

Information as to fees, accommodation for missionaries only at reduced rates at hotels, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom early application should be made, especially if inclusion in a hotel party is desired. Yours etc.,

(REV.) L. B. BUTCHER, HON. SEC.
Language School for Missionaries.
C. M. S. Divinity School,
Poona, Jan. 24.

BARQUE'S AWFUL VOYAGE.

A sensational tale of the sea was told on the arrival of the Aberdeen barque, "Inveresk," 1,476 tons, at Queenstown, after being 147 days on the voyage, from Portland, Oregon. Her poop-house was demolished by a huge wave, and the steering-wheel was in a state of complete wreck.

The chief officer of the "Inveresk," in an interview, said that after saling from their port of loading nothing of note occurred until Oct. 30 last, when, in latitude 44 south, a terrific cyclone burst upon them. Immense seas broke over the stern of the vessel, completely submerging her. Some of the crew were stationed aft when a wave came over the stern, and the unfortunate men, including Captain Buchan, were lifted off their feet and washed along the vessel's decks until they were brought up against the iron bulwarks amidships. The skipper and a young seaman, named Anderson, received serious injuries having their legs broken, whilst other members of the ship's company had miraculous escapes.

Two apprentices, named Couch and Mitchell, were washed overboard and were never seen again. The chief officer assumed command of the vessel, and Queenstown was reached without further incident.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	10-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		
do. do. for Calcutta ...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Loe, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Jehangir Daji's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chukla, at daybreak.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.
Meeting of the standing Committee 4-0.
H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels, at daybreak.
Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society. Dance in the Town Hall.

MONDAY, February 2.

Annual Meeting, League of Mercy, Town Hall, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

SALLE FRANCAISE.—There will be a lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier on "The Age of the Cinema" (part II) with cinematograph illustrations at 6-30 p. m. to-morrow.

LEAGUE OF MERCY.—The annual meeting of the League of Mercy will be held in the Durbar Room, at the Town Hall on Monday next, at 6 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. V.D. Madgavkar, M B., Cho. B., D.P.H., will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Thursday the 29th January, 1914, at 6-30 p.m. Subject :—"Health Resorts in India." The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday.) Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Early yesterday morning the body of a Hindu named Mungia (22) was discovered hanging by a rope from a beam in his employer's kitchen. The deceased was serving in a Parsi house at Khetwadi, and on Sunday evening was detected in attempting to open a cupboard by the lady of the house, who threatened to report him to the master on his return from up country. He was found hanging from a beam in the kitchen in the morning.

DR. JEHANGIR DAJI'S LECTURE.—A lecture, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, by Dr. Jehangir Kharshedji Daji, L.M. & S. The topic selected for the evening is "Health, its general conception and practical suggestions for its preservation." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams of the body and the internal organs, anatomical charts, etc., and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Egyptian ... Schubert
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad ... Boieldien
Vals	Brilliante ... Flirtation ... Steck
Selection of Stephen Adam's Songs	... Godfrey
Serenata	Love in Idleness ... Macbeth
Selection	Haddon Hall ... Sullivan
Fackeltanz	... Eliott

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR PROGRAMME.

The Excelsior's programme this week is a large one. The management in response to the requests of many of its patrons, is showing the famous Pompeii film in full, and while some of those who have already seen the film when it was presented in sections may not care to renew acquaintance with it, the crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday showed that the decision was popular, especially with the Indian community, to whom, perhaps, these classical films appeal more than to Europeans. The matinee, on Sunday, was especially well attended, and those from the suburbs who were unable to attend this performance are reminded that there will be another matinee for the showing of "The Last Days of Pompeii" next Sunday.

The Merry Magnets are in their last week's stay at the Excelsior and will present their brightest programme of the series. In this programme dancing is the chief feature. Of dances there are all sorts. Pex and Dare present one, which will be found to be an innovation to Bombay, and even more popular will be Miss Dora Doreen, whose Scottish dances are a feature of the programme. Bert West, who certainly is a comedian with a unique style, this week presents a song and dance illustrative of a policeman out for fun, which is decidedly entertaining, and then there is May Sherrad, the India rubber ball bouncing lady.

Alastor, the mystic, did good business in the garden, reading characters on Saturday and Sunday.

Owing to the length of the programme, the first house will begin at 6 o'clock instead of 6-30 this week.

One of the features of the programme at the after-dinner performance at the Excelsior on Sunday night was the delightful music played by His Excellency the Governor's band under the conductorship of Mr. Behr. His Excellency has given permission for his orchestra to appear again at the Excelsior next Saturday and Sunday, for the accompaniment of the film, "The inheritance of Remi Dubraise," a beautiful modern comedy drama. It is worthy of note that this is the first time that a full European orchestra has been engaged to accompany a film in India.

A DHOND TRAGEDY.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG PARSI.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Sorabji Kaikhushroo Mehta, a nephew of the Hon. Sir Phirozsha M. Mehta, at Dhond, was received in Bombay last Friday and caused a great sensation in the Parsi community.

The deceased, who owned an oil-mill at Dhond, went there last week and stayed at the Dak Bungalow. He was in good health and as usual took his dinner at 8 p. m. on Thursday, and then went to bed. The next morning he was found dead in bed, and the Dhond police, having received the news of his sudden death, took charge of the body. As they suspected foul play, a "post-mortem" was held and poison was sent to the in the stomach of the deceased, the contents of which have been sent to the Analyser Chemical for examination in Bombay. The relatives of the deceased left Bombay for Dhond on Friday, and the body was removed to the Tower of Silence at Poona. The police are making enquiries, but the mystery of Mr. Mehta's death has not yet been solved.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT TO BOARD MOVING TRAIN.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Peter Salvador Baptista, aged 42, employed as a coal supervisor by the Bombay Port Trust. On Sunday the deceased went to Borivli, and returned to Mahim station in the evening to catch a train to Bombay. A train was just leaving the station and the deceased got on the foot-board and attempted to open the door of a compartment, but lost his hold and fell down between the platform and the train, and was run over.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay for Karachi at noon to-morrow on the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge." The original arrangement was for the departure to take place at 10 o'clock to night by the "Dalhousie."

Lord Brassey's yacht "Sunbeam" under the command of Captain Harry C. Gallaway, sailed yesterday morning with Lord Brassey and party on board for Karachi.

MUNICIPAL PRESENTATIONS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY INSTEAD OF USELESS CASKETS.

Lieut.-Col. Collie has given notice that he will move at the February meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—"That a Committee consisting of the Councillors to be named at the meeting be appointed to report, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, on the desirability of obtaining standard designs and estimates from makers of repute for articles suitable for presentation to notable persons, with a view to substituting for the conventional and useless caskets, something possessing high artistic merit and utility."

DENGUE FEVER.

CAUSED BY THE COMMONEST MOSQUITO IN BOMBAY.

In the agenda for the February meeting of the Bombay Corporation is a copy of a report by the Executive Health Officer to the Commissioner on the outbreak of dengue fever last year. The report states :—

"This disease was prevalent in the city from July to October last, but there was no general epidemic of the type that was raging in Gujarat and other parts of India at the commencement of last year's hot weather. This disease seems to have made its appearance first in Surat in the month of April last and thence it spread to the north in Broach, Kaira, Panchmahals and Ahmedabad Districts, and Baroda territory. I believe it was also prevalent in Sind and other parts of the Bombay Presidency. On the 17th July, 1913, I issued a circular to all the District Registrars to be on the look-out for cases of this fever and to report them and take action to prevent its spread as far as possible. Since then some cases were found in the Mandvi District, in Khotachi Wadi, Girgaum, Procter Road, Gowalia Tank Road and among some mill-hands residing on Kalachowki Road. Dengue is an acute specific non-contagious fever of unknown causation According to Aldo Castellani and Albert Chalmers it is spread by the agency of the mosquito known as "culex fatigans." The organism or parasite of the disease is said to be transmitted by the bites of this mosquito which is the most common species of the insect in many parts of Bombay. The entrances of the storm water drains with their catch pits form some of the most prolific breeding places for this mosquito. It also breeds most readily in foul water and in unused wells and, is almost invariably present in minor collections of water such as occur in barrels, tubs, tin-pots and disused garden tanks. It will thus be seen that this mosquito is ubiquitous in Bombay and if the theory regarding the transmission of dengue fever is correct, the disease can be spread very easily by the agency of this insect. The correct method of preventing the disease lies in protection against mosquitoes and the general measures we are now taking for the prevention of malaria may be regarded as prophylactic of this disease also. No special measures are necessary as the disease is not dangerous, the mortality being usually nil.

An unusual situation has been created in the parish of South Weald, Essex, owing to the ratepayers' refusal to adopt a scheme for a cemetery, though the two local burial grounds have both been officially closed. The county asylum, which has 2,000 inmates, is within the area. A parish meeting held to discuss a proposed scheme was adjourned for six months though the ground now available for burials will only serve for a few weeks.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 27.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes.

1266-12.—Tyabji, Fakirchand Nemchand vs Baloobhai Navalchand, Edgelow.
882-13.—Rustomji, Harkison Lal and Co. vs Devji Jeevan.
1033-13.—Malvi, T B Modi vs Tulsidas, Madhowji.
1041-13.—Kharas, R K Contracter vs Motilal Harekhji.
6 14.—Shamrao, Abdulla Hoosein vs M M Vyas.
9-14.—Payne, D K Mistri vs N G Chitse.
10-14.—Mirza, Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz vs Dalichand Tarachand.
14-14.—Mirza, Khan Saheb Ebrahim Hafiz vs Dalichand Tarachand.
23-14.—Shamrao, Manekchand Kapurchand vs N T Bhosle, Surajmal.
24-14.—Bhaishanker, Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Amirchand vs Motilal Tejmal.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

407-12—Malvi H M and R, Bharmal Shripal v Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis M and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

231-13—Dastur and Co Jamnabai widow v Tejpal Nursu, Tyabjee D and Co.
332-13.—C P D'Cunha, Krishna Ramji vs Issaji Moosaji, Jehangir.
617-13.—Patell and E, Haji Rajab Mohidin v Fakerniboo widow Mirza M and M.
618-13—Wadia G and Co, Purkha Doll, and Co v Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani, a Jehangir, G and B.
623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co
629-13—Little and Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal, Jehangir M and S.
639-13—Jehangir M and S, Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar.
556-13—Payne and Co, Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim Surajmal and Co.
532-13—Captain and V, Vassanji Tajpal vs Tricumji Tokersey and anr, Sabnis and G Khanderao L and M.
652-13—Dubash and Co, Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu widow, Madhowji K and C.
342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D
1114-13—Dapthary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunti v Amarchand Madsaji, Bhemji and Co.
1094-13—Patel and E, Abdool Hoosein Mahomed v Ebrahaim Jafferji, Motichand and D.
842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors Un P and P Patell and L.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Reference.

4-13—E F Nicholson, In re Government v Simao Rodrigues and ors, In person, Posha and Co.

Long Causes.

297-13—C P D'Cunha, Ramkrishna Harischandra v Esak Esmail, Wadia G and Co.
885-13—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datoobhoy Hasum, Ard. H D and Co.
1124-13—Rustomji and Co, Dada Abboo v Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla Crawford B and Co.
932-12—Khanderao L and M, Hassam Miya Haji Esmail Chotane vs Khatizabai and ors, Judah & S.
1223-12—D J Mantri, Moreshwar Narayen and ors v. Gajanan Narayen and ors, Little and Co D J Mantri,
362-13—Dubash and Co., Sarabai widow v. Ally Mahomed Allarakhi A Vachha and Co
1300-12—Amin and D Mogal Hassan Ramjan v Mogal Hassan Hoosein Mehta and D.
499-18890-13—Edgelow G W & Co., Madhawrao Jarsingrao vs Karsondas Ladha, Nadirshaw and D,
834-13—Pandia and Co., Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Dr. Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Parmanand and Co.
849-13—Surajmal and Co. Javerchand Dahuchand v. Dolatram Kundymal Daph F and D.
839-13—Madhowji K and Co., Morarji Thacker and Co v Aga Haji Alderman and Sons, Mulla and Mulla.
805-13—Surajmal and Co, Kanji Praghji v Framji Vallabdas and ors Ard H D and Co. Jehangir G and B Madh K and Co. Mirja M and M.
899-13—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Damji Sons vs Varajlai Tarachand, Payne and Co, Jamshedji R and D.
910-13—Madhowji K and C, Dhanavahoo widow v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and Sons Jamsetji R and D.
95-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Lakhmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors, Ty D and Co, Madh K and C.
103-13—Madh K and C. R D Sethna v Tyabji Allibhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.
885-13.—D J Mantri, Sadakali Kikabhoy vs Abdulla Datoobhoy Hasham, Ardeshir.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

575-13—Mulla and Mulla, Laoji Trimbak and anr v Narbadashankar Hurjiwan Joshi, Hiralal and Co.
74-13—Dikshet and P, Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshowji Bhaiji and ors, Judah and S.
340-13—Sundardas and Co. Jamnadas Harakhji v Mohidin Haji Cassam Ludah, Bhai K and G.
625-12—Crawford B and Co. Edwin Reis and ors v Messrs W L Potinge and Co. In Person, Wadia W and Co
186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas, Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.
433-13—Mirza M and M, Gosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B
1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin Manecklal and J Patell and Co.
140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow vs Yeshwant Ragunath Manecklal and Ty.
512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagindchand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinshi Nusserwanji Darruwalla.
757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.
809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peer-bhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G
637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v Noor Mahomed Vaseer. Captain and V.
688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D
99-13—Smytham B and Co, Bahibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khandrao L and M.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

If bread is raised with "Paisley Flour," it can be enjoyed a few minutes after it comes from your oven—warm and, crisp and appetising.

For "Paisley Flour" bread a few minutes old is as digestible as ordinary bread a day old, and it's far nicer and better.

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)
The SURE Raising Powder.

Add one part of Brown and Polson's "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix dry. Recipes for many dainties in every tin.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 24. BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols...	73 15-16	1-16	
do. Rentes...	86	1-4	
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88 3-4	1-4	
do. do. Govt. Securities...	63 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 9-16	1-16	
do. 2 mnths' hence ...	26 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York.	57 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21		1-2
do. do. at Berlin..	20·48 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills ...	22nd	Jan.	
3 month's sight...	2 11-16		3-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight...	2 11-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 3-8		1-4
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills...	3 3-8		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot ...Moderate business—Easier
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ... .
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 23,000
Mid-Americans ...7·10—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...9·75—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·76 —06	6·73 —07	6·75 —02
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·73 —07	6·73 —07	6·69 —06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·64 —07	6·50 —05	6·34 —06

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	33,000
Exports to Continent ...	18,000
Spot Cotton	12·90 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 12·57+04
Futures—Month of May 12·36+03

Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advance later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ...13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of March ...12·75+05
Futures month of May ...12·85+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,140,000
Egyptian Visib'e Supply ...	493,000
East Indian do ...	250,00
American do ...	4,468,·00
Other do ...	180,000
Total Sales	66,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	7,000
Do. Exportation	...
East Indian Export ...	...
Do. Indian Stock ...	19,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	700
Do. Actual Exports ...	200
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	...
Americans Afloat	289,000
East Indian	8,000
Total afloat	349,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4 unched.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo ...No sellers.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... } 35 1-2 unchanged.
Victorian ... } Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 unchanged.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 unchanged.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...46 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calutta ...47 3
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Sellers Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—43+1-4
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...6-4-6 0-0-6
Feb-March—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality,) ... 9 5-8+1-8

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ... 3 1 1-2+1-2d. Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India double bags. 12 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments. April-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 11 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers. 9 6 3 4 + 1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm and dearer. Closed quiet more doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady at unchanged rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ... ...11 6 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ... ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Value—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. Jan. 26th, 1914.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	48	52,241
B. B. & C. I. Ry	26	30,857

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mah. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 6 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues steady, but there is still little business doing either way.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4 Mar.
Do. France Ready	...171 1-2
Do. Marks ,,	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai do.	...187 1-2
Japan do.	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 3-16 for Cash and the near Settlement and closes unchanged. A moderate business has been done.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95	3 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	95	3 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95	4 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher for ready at 26 9-16 and also 1-16 higher for forward at 23 3-8. The market opened at 67 ex-duty for the first settlement and has advanced 3-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...Rs.	67	10 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	3 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	1 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...Rs.	77	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	9 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING :—"Declined owing to a good deal of speculative cotton having been pressed for sale. Demand not sufficient to sustain the market."

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool (10·30 a.m.). "Considerable realizing in small market. Very little hedge selling." (12 noon) "Market declined further on continued long liquidation." New York: "Very steady market. No cotton for sale."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"Manchester doing a large business with China. Our New York friends telegraph, there is a better demand for goods. We can see signs of spinners becoming uneasy and expect some free buying soon. Our New Orleans friends telegraph that Japan is buying heavily."

The American markets closed a few points higher on Saturday, but Liverpool was weak. The local market opened steadier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 297. Prices have fluctuated during the day, and some business has been done at about our quotations for fine Khamgaon Akola March. Bengal March has also been enquired for. Rates close as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	306	Mar.
Good ,, ,,	...	296-7	,,
Fine ,, Wardha Hinganghat...		280	,,
,, ,, Nagpur	...	275	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal	...	268	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon P. ...		261	,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola...		247-8	,,
,, ,, Amraoti	...	240-50	,,
,, ,, Khandeish	...	230	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish	...	220	,,
,, ,, Bengal	...	221	,,
F. G. Bengal	...	212-13	,,

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·76 +06	6·76 +06	6·81 +06
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·79 +06	6·79 +06	6·75 +06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·70 +06	6·55 +05	6·39 +05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The markets are closed.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Boubay	...	1,570
Bank of India	...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	57
Bombay Central Co-Operative Bank	...	15
Eastern Bank	...	75 1-2

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...		805
Bombay United	...	480
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175 1-3
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		214
Bombay Burmah T. C....		915
Crescent	...	110
Currimbhai	...	221 1-4
Colaba Land	...	1,407 1-2
David	...	.....
Fazulbhai	...	436 1-4
Kohinoor	...	745
Khatau Makanji	...	1,365 x.d.
Manockji Petit	...	1,980
New Great Eastern	...	215
Nagpur	...	1,855
Swadeshi	...	1,475
Standard	...	1,150
Treacher and Co	...	480
Tata I. & S. Co. Ord..		76 137

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	137 1-2
New Lemar	...	540
New Mofussil	...	805

RAILWAYS.

Tapti	...	575
Sara Sirajganj Rly	...	25 1-2
Ahmedabad-Prantej Rly		685
Dhond Baramati Rly ...		119
Central Provinces Rly..		118 x. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	24,501	Bales.
Wheat	...	7,568	Cwts.
Linseed	...	2,530	,,
Rapeseed	...	199	,,
Gingellyseed	...	7,259	,,
Poppyseed	...	1	,,
Groundnuts	...	8,317	,,
Castorseed	...	10,388	,,
Rice	...	4,877	,,
Myrabollams	...	2,188	,,
Cottonseed	...	33,311	,,
Mowrasced	...	175	,,
Gram	...	828	,,
Joowar	...	4,318	,,
Maize	...	Nil	,,
Barley	...	Nil	,,

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd January, 1914 were Rs. 5,164 making the total earning for the period 1st October 1913 to 3rd January, 1914 Rs. 66,773.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...	...Rs.	4,684
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs..	51,220

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th Jan. 1914, as compared with the statement of 17th Jan. 1914 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 17. Rs.	Jan. 24. Rs
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10690000	10690000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	16761089	20317295
Public Deposits at Branches.....	94760242	93900043
Other Deposits	11365	7633
Post Bills.....	2110529	2.88396
Sundries	134243225	136315670
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	24878288	22093933
Other authorised Securities	440595	352147
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	20948387	23275116
Loans on do. do....	33321644	338 8 53
Bills discounted and purchased	17167497	18467231
Dead Stock.....	273601	273601
Stamps.....	7583	7509
Bullion.....	873190	837969
Balances with other Banks	591717	846178
Sundries.....	351720	255107
Cash.....	35393793	36028166
Rupees.....	134243225	136315670

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Jan. 1914, as compared with the statement of 13th Jan. 1914 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 13. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 20. Rs. a p
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19100000 0 0	19100000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c. ..	26381235 15 8	25856654 2 2
Other Deposits, &c ...	184729665 4 11	186243067 0 5
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1472056 12 10	1036077 2 7
Sundries	1314101 8 3	1265915 9 4
	253199049 9 8	253561743 14 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	19033870 0 0	18348435 0 0
Other authorised Investments ...	11143903 0 0	10328 98 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	40266211 8 7	41154929 15 1
Accounts of Credit on do	66556421 4 4	66641694 15 0
Bills discounted, &c	26068238 2 6	26294599 12 9
Balances with other Banks.	1378132 10 5	1167292 10 9
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2414368 12 4	2434435 13 5
Stamps	16155 10 7	15410 2 7
Sundries	703331 9 9	639192 14 5
	167665083 10 6	167058296 4 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	85533965 15 2	86503447 10 6
Cash, &c., at Branches.		
	253199049 9 8	253561743 14 6

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	9,60,398	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	2,33,727	Increase
Other Deposits	15,13,402	Do.
Post Bills	2,75,973	Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	15,55,440	Decrease.
Loans	2,88,718	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	85,273	Do
Mercantile Bills	2,25,311	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	10,94,617	Do.
Cash at Branches	1,85,135	Decrease

Percentage 40·33

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles

You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—22 bales wool, B Purshottamdas; 20 bales wool, S Gumbirchand; 60 bales wool, N Goculdas; 76 bales wool, A Moolchand; 157 bales wool, A H Bandally; 56 bales wool, M Oomersi; 70 bales wool, M Balia; 39 bales wool, 126 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 37 bales wool H K M Jetta; 2 bales cow hides, N Kassom; 55 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams Pulee and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—90 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—8 cwts copra, The Commercial Trading Co; 3,600 cwts linsseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—2 bales goat skins, C J Matthews and Co; 80 casks goat skins, E M Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, Pulee and Co; 2,260 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 38 cases opium P and O S N Co; 3,100 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Styliani Bebis s—250 cwts cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR HULL.

Falls of Archy s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Bassano s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co; 2 000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Laconia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 12,000 cwst cottonseed, M B Kaisha; 2,266 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co.

Lina s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 745 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 83 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—55 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Lina s—4,000 cwts groundnuts H Maganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—1,000 cwts, castorseed, 1,000 cwt myrabolms, Pulee and Co; 2 bales sawrs cotton, 272 bales hemp, 1 bale moonj grass, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Laconia s—4,000 cwts linseed, 2,500 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Thornbeck s—500 tons manganese ore, C N Descompte De Paris

FOR HAMBURG.

Ninive s—121 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 56 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 908 bales cottonfly, Solomen Bros; 1,501 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 201 cwts kiree, C Hummel.

FOR ADEN (for orders.)

Mansuri s—2,000 cwts jowaree, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Queenmoor s—91,692 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Frederiks Glavic s—1,031 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Graz s—1 package cotton carpets, Thos Cook and Son; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 990 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 3 packages brassware, Samuel Fitz and Co; 437 cwts gum olibanum, 472 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy; 50 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Graz s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Graz s—10 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mill Co.

FOR BOURGHAS.

Graz s—22 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Graz s—36 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Graz s—732 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 51 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 26.

Steamer Karonga from New York, Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—35 cases medicines, 22 cases Vaseline, 12 cases proprietory medicine, 2 cases locks, 1,574 cases lanterns, 6,712 barrels lubricating oil, 26 barrels, 50 cases lubricating grease, 4,000 cases mineral colza oil, 5 cases paper, 4 cases varnish, 9 cases, 1 box soap, 19 cases grape nuts, 25 cases oats, 105 barrels rosin, 315 cases paraffin wax, 12 cases, 217 bales cotton domestics.

Steamer Bankura from Busrah; Agents, M M and Co.—4 bundles, 5 bales sheep skins, 13 bales cow hides, 2 bales buffalo hides 10 bales, 43 bundles goat skins, 105 bundles. 2 bales skins, 68 bags galls, 326 bags gum 158 bags almonds; 253 bags almonds kernel. 6 bales pistash, 3 bags raisin, 149 bags, 1,275 baskets wet dates, 317 bundles, 1,089 bags dry dates, 200 cases rose water, 3 cases wine, 6 bags copper, 50 bags linseed, 10 bags poppy seed, 7 bundles wool raw. 1 bales twist, 147 bundles, 9 boxes specie, 3 tins pearls.

Steamer Liberia, from Rotterdam; Agents, T Morrison and Co.—4,458 tons coal, 250 tons coke.

Steamer Sultan Van Koetie from Abadan; Agents W and A Graham and Co.—2,023 tons liquid fuel oil.

Steamer Cairngowan from New York Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—10 casks zinc chloride, 120 kegs red oride, 210 cases bath bricks, 11 bales paper.

Steamer Caboto from Venice, Agents, Venice S N Co.—416 pieces tiles, 51 cases, 100 kegs chlorate of potash, 23 kegs, 192 cases aniline colour, 8 packages, 20 bags drugs, 300 bags, 50 barrels sulphur., 61 bundles alkali, 21 bundles goat skins, 23 bundles skins, 11 attals leads of hides, 317 packages gum incense, 2 packages gum googis, 50 packages, 62 jottas, 13 bags gum olibanum, 294 cases glass beads, 2 cases paper, 2 casks wine, 250 bags almonds, 7 baskets copra, 148 packages rapeseed, 378 packages flour, maithee, 319 kegs colour, 179 cases soap, 18 cases, 21 slabs marbles, 692 cases, 22 bales cotton goods, 50 bales cotton yarnn. 31 bales hemp, 4 cases hemp cordage, 5 cases twine, 371 cases caps, 31 cases, 38 bales spun silk yarn, 4 bales cotton raw, 1,607 pearls.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the principal residents of Carchalton, the rector, the Rev. G. B. Vaux, announced that during the excavations for the extension of the Parish church the grave had been discovered of Admiral Edward Whittaker, who took part in the capture of Gibraltar by the English and Dutch fleets in 1704. A replica is to be taken of the coffin plate and fixed as a mural tablet in the parish church.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	6,97,348	500	1,575	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	f	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	64	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank l' ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£59	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£33',625	£14,000	£4,341	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£100,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0'0	$2 05',000	$125	£30	8½	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,93,'15	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,900	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£18',500 k £375,0.0B k	£415,000	£30,105	£10 £12½	£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1 00,000k	£1,000,000	£34,008	£12½	61)	19	37½	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,89,153	10,00,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half- ear.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	143
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120
Dhond Baramati Rly. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	113
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	140

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	23
Mandla-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c	p. c	p.
Ahmedabad mining and Weaving Co.	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	140	62-5	53-5	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flourmill Co Mill Co, Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,53	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld ...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	250	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,61,030	47,27,875-11-5	700	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-3-7	...	500	250	8213-15-5	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,05,000c	...	250	445	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps 50ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,89,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,223	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,53,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	38,65,653	500	745	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325	7,036-1-3 x. d.	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gooculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,88,755	...	500	1110	33016 4-x. d.	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	23,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gooculdas Spg. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,7 0	...	25	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	935	267-4-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOXING AT HOME.

VICTORIES FOR WELLS AND SAM LANGFORD.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

In a boxing match at Cardiff, Wells beat the Frenchman, Pigot, in the first round.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Sam Langford knocked out Petty-Officer Curran in three rounds.—Reuter.

BOMBAY YACHT RACES.

SPLENDID FINISH BY "C" CLASS.

The following are the results of the races run in connection with the Bombay Yacht Club on Saturday :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allance	Time of Arrival.	Time. Corrected.
			M. S.	H. M. S.
Eileen IV.	Maj. Muter & J. F. Watson ...	Scr.	5 51 45	
Mahshuka	Mr. Holmes.	19 0	Did not finish.	
Melody	Messrs Talbot Hawkins and Hurlbutt...	16 30	Did not finish.	
Chula	J. S. Warlaw Milne.	25 0	5 53 30	
Nelta	H. R. Sandford ...	8 0	5 59 15	

Course.—Committee vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N.-N.-W. Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N.-N.-E Elephanta starboard Hog Island Pier.—Length 10-49 miles.—1st prize won by Eileen IV—2nd prize won by Chula.

This was evidently Eileen's day out and she sailed as if nothing would stop her obtaining the gun and first prize. Mahshuka and Melody luffed each other on to the rocks of Butcher Reef, but without, we hope, serious damage to either.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allance	Time of Arrival.	Time. Corrected.
			M. S.	H. M. S.
Anna	Officers H. M. Mint...	10 0	5 10 7	
Fickle One	T. Begbie..	4 20	5 13 12	
Lady Bird.	C. N. Rich..	1 25	5 9 20	
Mavourneen	N. Taylor...	1 25	5 9 46	
Bunty	Mclaughlin and Durkin ...	4 20	5 9 20	
Chuha ...	Capt. Welch	Scr.	5 13 38	
Blue Bird.	Major and Mrs. Russell	4 20	5 9 59	
Redbreast	W. H. Hughes ...	Scr.	5 41 14	
Curlew ...	S. H. Hewett	1 25	5 9 12	
Cricket ...	T Gregson...	10 0	5 16 20	
Jenny Wren ...	Officers R.A.	4 20	5 11 28	

Course.—Committee Vessel—Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. Butcher Island starboard—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island Starboard—B. W.H. S. Buoy N. N. E. Elephanta starboard—Hog Island pier. Time limit 6-20. 1st prize won by Curlew, 2nd prize won by Bunty—and Lady Bird(dead-heat.) Mavourneen saves entrance

A beautiful finish with only about 30 seconds between the first five boats, and the second place actually a dead heat. This if not a record is certainly the first within the memory of most of us in Bombay. The race should have been won by Cricket, but she with great persistency of form managed to again come in a long way last.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boat	Entered by	Time Allance	Time of Arrival.	Time. Corrected.
			M. S.	H. M. S.
Trivia ...	Bunbury, Grantham and Haig Brown ...	5 0	5 51 42	
Lylie ...	Col. A Street	Scr.	Did not finish.	
Maudie ...	C. Beadel & Maj Novice	Scr.	5 49 22	
Valmai ...	Mr. McIver.	Scr.	6 0 16	

Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island starboard—Black and White buoy N.N.E. Elephanta starboard. Hog Island pier. Length 10-49 miles.—1st prize won by Maudie.

A gift for the new boat Maudie, who by the way, we hear, is to be re-christened Iris in order to match her flag which is to have some purple in it. Maudie is evidently good enough for "A" class and is a very useful boat. Valmai too has a lot of go about her and is a good looker too.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boat	Entered by	Time Allance	Time of Arrival.	Time. Corrected.
			M. S.	H. M. S.
Maya ...	V. Jansen ...	3 30	Disqualified.	
Corrie ...	N. R. Macbeth ...	Scr.	5 48 11	

Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N. N. E. Elephanta starboard. Hog Island pier. Length 10-49 miles. 1st prize won by Corrie.

Maya finished first with the race well in hand and four minutes in hand, but unfortunately by a miscalculation pulled the Committee Vessel in finishing and so was disqualified.

NOTABLY SOLDIER ATHLETE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Y. M. C. A. sports were held yesterday, and were rendered notable by the performance of Sergeant Miller, of the Royal Irish Rifles, who not only won the 100 yards and the quarter-mile but also the relay race. In the last named he brought the Royal Irish Rifles in winners over the Dublin Fusiliers, though his three comrades in the race had all been beaten by Fusiliers and, starting last himself, conceded thirty yards to their fourth man on a four-lap course.

THE COLOMBO MEETINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The *Indian Planters' Gazette* reports that the services of Mr. E. S. Deane, Official Starter, Calcutta Turf Club, have been secured for the big meetings in Colombo this year.

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The following are entries for the 7th Extra Meeting next Saturday :—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Welman's b e g North (6 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P.Mathuradass' ch e g Forfeit (aged).
Mr. M Goculdass' b e m Polish (5 yrs.)
Mr. M Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn (5 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R. (5 years).
R K Sirdar Singh and Mr. A S Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged)
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years)
Mr. R R S.'s b e g Smirk (4 years).
Mr Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (5 yrs).
Mr T Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II (4 years).
Messrs. M Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b aus g Master Delaval (aged).
Mr D Blythe's b aus g Beroll (5 years)

THE MATOONGA.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosan-el-mulook (6 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Nakib (5 years)
Messrs M Goculdass' g a h Tajilmulook (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged)
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged)
Messrs Heath and A S Oomer's br a h Trustee (aged)
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged)
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto (aged)
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged)
Mr R R S's g a h Abdul Malik 13 2 3-4 (aged)
Mr R R S's g a h Regent (aged)
Mr R R S's b a h Thank You 13-3 (aged)
Mr A A Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years)

THE SION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Long Silk (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (3 years)
Messrs Shaik Esmail and M Mustapha's g a h Minimax (3 years)
Mr Mahomed Haji's ch a h Nawabzada (4 years)
Mr Saleh Tookmachie's b a h Malacca (to be aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Balkan Prince 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Messrs M H Goculdass' g a h George V (5 years)
Messrs M Goculdass' b a h Partner (2 years)
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Gulberga (3 years)
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Golden Gate (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Timoor 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine 14-0 (3 years)
Mr Eb ahim Mana's b a h Aromatic 14 (4 years)
Mr Juma bin Abdoola's b a h Sir Talib 13 3 3-4 (3 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Khailan 13 3 1-4 (3 years)
Mr Saleh Moosa's ch a h Najee (3 years)
Mr A Nanjee's g a h Navigator 14 (3 years)
Mr A D Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Mr A R Tahar's ch a h Burjes (aged)
Mr A Tahar's ch a h Continent (to be aged)
Mr T Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13 2 1-2 (3 years)
Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy 13 2 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Louvre (3 years)
Mr Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium (3 years)
Mr Mahomed A Nanjee's g a h Magic (3 years)
Mr Jaffer Baaker's b a h Heliograph (5 years)
Mr Abud Baaker's br a h Sahab (6 years)
Mr R R's ch a h Jeman Pasha (4 years)
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid 14 (3 years)
Messrs Heath and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Night Hawk 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and A R Dakeel's ch a h Arrem 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Peter (3 years)
Mr Hoosein Kadam's g a h Rising Dawn (6 years)
Mr Falah Khaderi's g a h Banji (3 years)
Messrs Yah Yah and Esmail Gussoo's g a h Excelsior (to be aged)
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Essa's ch a h Kadim 14 (5 years)
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Regh Allah 13 3 1-4 (3 years)
Mr Mahmood Awad's b a h Talisman (to be aged)
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Tuba 14 (6 years)

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 3 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules 13 3 1-2
Messrs A K Dakayel and Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll 14-0
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' ch a h Battle 13 2 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' g a h Subeh Pasha 13 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fareed Beg 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Inspiration 14-0
Mr Abdoola Faras' g a h Columbus 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdoola Faras bl a h Progress 14-0
Mr Pitt's b a h Moniter 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdool Latiff Mana's g a h Hongkong (to be measured)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Yama 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Vindication 13 2 3 4
Mr A Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13 3 1-4
Mr A Nanjee's g a h Navigator 14-0

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SHORP MORNING.

A small field of forty met the Master at Parla on Sunday, among whom Mrs. W. L. Graham was the only lady.

A move was made towards the White House and drawing round the adjacent plantations a jack was put up which led the Field for a short but sharp run. Beginning over some fair sized bunds, he eventually reached the Melon Ground and crossed it as far as Sahar Hill, where instead of topping the hill he made his course along the base, and broke away from some cover towards Irla. He was a very short distance in front of the pack, and not being able to keep up the pace, was rolled over a short distance from the railway line. The brush having been presented to Mrs. Graham, the Master moved off to Sahar to draw again, and succeeded in putting up another jack, which shaped his course across the Bomanwadi Valley. The pack had not covered a quarter of a mile, before they ran among a herd of cattle, which had fouled the scent, and try as they might they could make nothing further of it. A cast forward was tried, but though an occasional hound feathered along for a bit, it was soon seen to be hopeless.

Reaching the Andheri Road, hounds were put into the Mango Tope, where a little more moisture in the ground could be expected, but beyond catching some stray bits of scent nothing was done, and the pack were taken back to the kennel.

To day's meet will be at Chackla.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The Calcutta Cricket Club played the Maharaja of Nattore's eleven at Calcutta to-day. The result was an easy win for the latter by two wickets and 205 runs. Calcutta batted first and scored 111 (Guise 30, Thomas 13, Turnbull 12, and DeLisle 12) against Nattore's 326 for eight wickets, (Sempre 73, Yusuf Beg 132, and the Maharaj Kumar 40, not out).

THE F.A. AND A.F.A.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Amateur Football Association on Jan. 7 the question of the acceptance of the revised terms proposed by the Football Association as a basis of the healing of the "split" was considered, and after some discussion the following resolution was carried :—

"That the terms provisionally agreed with the Football Association be accepted by the committee and that pursuant to Rule 16 a special general meeting of the association be called forthwith for the purpose of confirming the action of the committee."

The date of the meeting is to be left to the officers of the association to settle.

JACK JOHNSON'S PLANS.

In the course of an interview in Paris on January 9, Jack Johnson, who still had his arm in splints, said that so far he had received no offer from San Francisco to fight Gunboat Smith on the Mexican side of the border of Lower California. He said "I am ready to fight if the offer meets my terms which are 30,000 dollars" he announced that he had definitely engaged to fight Moran in Paris in the first week of June. For this match he has been guaranteed 35,000 dollars by an American patron of sport. Johnson expresses his willingness to meet Sam Langford at the end of the same month on condition that 30,000 dollars are guaranteed.

INDIA AND BISLEY.

MAJOR W. DONALD SMITH'S SCHEME.

WANTED—Rs. 20,000.

Major W. Donald, Smith Madras Volunteers, has sent us the following for publication :—

For more than five years I have had the privilege of captaining the team of Indian riflemen who were competing at the Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley to represent India. The team, so called, has always been composed of British Officers of the Indian Army and Officers and Members of Volunteer Regiments, who happened to be at Home on leave at the time the Meeting was held. Though I have been fortunate enough to get the assistance of several "crack shots", it was very far from representing the best men available in India. Its weakness as a team has, therefore, been apparent, and the lack of proper organisation and training keenly felt. It has not been possible to get the members composing the team to practise together at Home for any length of time before the Meeting as a team, and to gain the experience necessary to combat the conditions of wind, light, etc. previling in England (as distinct from India) in general and on the Bisley common in particular. Systematic coaching has also not been possible, as the person selected to "coach" the team could get absolutely no idea whatever of his men. These disadvantages, in my opinion, have constituted the chief reasons for the failure, year after year, of the Indian team to secure a high place at Bisley. I may mention that, taking a keen interest in Volunteering, as I have always done for many years, and in rifle shooting in particular, I have spared no pains to make this yearly combination of Indian riflemen as strong as possible, but the result of every year's efforts has been disappointing. Individually the team has done splendidly indeed, many of its members taking high places in the "King's" and other competitions, but as a team their efforts have been poor and most discouraging. More than once I endeavoured to gain public support by addressing the Commandants of certain Volunteer Corps, who, I expected, would have been interested in the matter, but to little purpose. The result of last year's efforts, however, has encouraged me to endeavour to bring together a more representative team. Shooting for the Kolhapur Cup, we stood fourth out of six teams, defeating Guernsey and South Africa, and being only 34 points behind the Mother country. Indeed, but for the breakdown of one man, we should have taken second place, the other seven members having averaged between 96 and 97 points per man. Individually, the team excelled itself. Trooper Maxwell, of the Cawnpore Light Horse, virtually covering himself with honours, while Captain Lander, late of the 1st Punjab Volunteers. C. S. M. Mair, Madras Artillery Volunteers, Sergeants Stainton and Irwin, Kolar Gold Field Volunteers; Lieutenant Dale Green, E. B. S. Railway Rifles; Colour-Sergeant Phillips, Calcutta Volunteers; Sergeant Mitchell, of Cawnpore; Sergeant Gubbins, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant Doudney, of Ceylon, and others—all did very well and won many prizes.

I am firmly of opinion that if I can only receive co-operative help from Volunteer Corps in India, Burma and Ceylon, and the general public, together with some sort of official support, I would be able to organise a really good and representative team—one which, I feel confident, would hold its own against the best teams competing at Bisley. I have estimated that the team should be composed of 15 men and that a sum of Rs. 20,000 would be required for their proper equipment, steamer fares, and other expenses connected with the tour. It may here be mentioned that as regards the teams representing Australia, Canada, South Africa and Guernsey, their entire cost is borne by their Governments, while Singapore is partaided. It is my intention, should I receive sufficient support, to form a Committee who will be responsible for the selection and working of the team.

It is particularly requested that the selection of men by Volunteer Corps should be based on their shooting qualifications only, irrespective of considerations of colour, position, rank, &c. Subscriptions may be sent to the undersigned or to the Bank of Madras, Madras, to the credit of the India team for Bisley.

VOLUNTEERING FACILITIES.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

In the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, protesting against the closing of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers' rifle-range at Barrackpore because an Indian had been accidently shot dead, the Secretary of the European Association writes :—

My Council in conclusion wish to empasise their opinion that it is the duty of Government to provide means and opportunities for the training of the voluntary section of the King's Forces in India equally with other Branches of the Service, providing as they do, to a large extent, effective guarantees of peace and order. I am directed to urge the prime importance of the range question generally and more particularly in such large centres of population as Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon where Volunteer units are largely raised, and where, my Council are informed, ranges have steadily been closed without regard to the provision of adequate alternative arrangements. An example of this is to be found in the case of the Calcutta Light Horse, which has been without a Rifle Range since the closing of the Ballygunge Range in 1906, the whole question involved being of such vital moment to the Volunteer Movement that my Council feel justified in bringing the position thus forcibly to the notice of the Government of India.

A somewhat serious accident has happened to the well-known trainer, George Goswell. While he was riding home from the residence of Mr. Hugh Peel, his horse stumbled on the frost-bound ground and threw him. The animal slipped up a second time, and rolled over his rider. Goswell was conveyed home, and it was found that he was badly bruised, especially on the lower part of the back.

N.-W. F. PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1912-13.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BORDER TRIBES.

The following extracts are taken from the administration report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13:—

Relations with all the border tribes were exceptionally friendly during the year. At no time was there any likelihood of war, raiding decreased in a marked degree, and such offences as were committed by tribesmen were settled with the jirgas promptly and without difficulty. Waziristan has been the great—almost the only—source of real anxiety on the frontier during the past year, and remains the storm centre; but although the task of gaining the confidence of the Muhsuds and Wazirs and of counteracting the influence of their Mullas is always full of difficulty, each year which passes without an expedition shows an increase, slow but steady, in our hold over the tribes, while the continued postponement of a war which has for so long been considered inevitable is not only a gain in itself, but may possibly avert hostilities altogether. In both the Wana and the Tochi Agencies crime has decreased, and the Militias have been even more successful than usual in intercepting raiders and inflicting severe punishment. The Mahsuds are becoming more than ever sapped by internal feuds, and the very house of the Mullah Powindah is divided against itself. At the time of writing it has lost what centre of cohesion it possessed in the Mulla himself, to whose death, though it occurred in November last, some time after the close of the year under report, a reference should be made here. In the Tochi the people are beginning to show some inclination to refer their disputes to our officers instead of taking the law into their own hands.

KURRAM.

Next in interest to Waziristan was Kurram, which came into unusual prominence owing to the revolt in the neighbouring Afghan province of Khost. The rebels captured the fort of Patan, half a mile from the Kurram border, in March, 1912; in April they occupied the Afghan forts of Istia near the Peiwar Kotal and at Jaji Maidan, and towards the end of May, an Afghan brigade suffered a reverse at their hands near the Altimur Pass. The Governor of Khost was closely invested in his capital Matun, and the Afghan authorities, compelled to resort to negotiation where force had failed, finally induced the revolting tribesmen to disperse, the Governor of Khost, whose oppression and mismanagement had caused the rising, being recalled to Kabul. The tribesmen cannot, however, be said to have been subdued; they still refuse to pay any revenue or to allow any Afghan officials or soldiers to enter their hills, while the new Governor's writ does not run beyond rifle shot of his capital. The situation in Kurram was serious for a time owing to the large bodies of rebels who established themselves on the very border, intending to use our territory as a base of operations against Khost, and as a refuge in case of defeat. To prevent a violation of our territory 600 rifles of the Kurram Militia were sent to the border, and the rebel forces were ordered to leave its immediate neighbourhood, which after some hesitation they agreed to do. It was difficult also to restrain the Turis of Kurram, who have many grievances against the Afghan authorities, from joining the rebels; this was, however, successfully effected.

PERSIAN GULF ARMS TRADE.

The Persian Gulf arms trade has steadily sunk in volume and importance, thanks to the naval operations, but the organization exists, and relaxation of supervision in the Gulf would rapidly revive the trade. The local manufacture of arms has received a considerable impetus, and, in addition to the old established firms of the Kohat Pass, new factories have been started in Waziristan, the Mohmand country, the Malakand Agency and Boner. The arms, however, are of inferior quality and are short-lived, while being hand made their output is limited.

There has again been an increase of crime, the advance having been persistent since the year 1907, when the figures first began to rise in recent years. While in 1907, there were 2,561 cases of serious crime, during the year under report there were as many as 3,987, and that murders were more numerous than in any previous year. At the same time the general percentage of dischargees and acquittals is higher during 1912 than it has ever been in the last five years, while coincident with this advance in genuine crime a remarkable addition has occurred to the number of the trivial cases which are most frequently instituted without adequate cause. On the other hand the number of cases brought to trial for contempt of the lawful authority of public servants and false evidence against public justice has remained stationary. In view of the admitted fact that the giving of false evidence is one of the causes underlying the impotence of the higher courts in the face of serious crime, it is a matter of cardinal importance that cases of perjury even at the cost of valuable time should not be passed over; Until this canker—namely the contemptuous disregard by witnesses of the penalties attaching to false evidence—at the root of our criminal procedure is excised, and until the resort of malicious and litigious complainants to our Courts can be checked, it will be difficult for the latter to be reinstated in the position which they should occupy in the scheme of criminal administration and play a leading and successful part in the suppression of crime.

The year under review has witnessed an enormous expansion of trade with the areas on our borders, its total value (excluding treasure) having risen from Rs. 2,65,22,863 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,21,94,429, while the former figure was higher than that recorded in any year from 1909-10 onwards.

Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal, on which Rs. 30,23,802 were spent. The boring of the Malakand Tunnel has been completed for a distance of 8,350 cubic feet out of a total of 11,234 cubic feet, and it is hoped that this great undertaking may soon be completed.

THE STATE AND THE CRIMINAL.

A MISSIONARY'S VIEWS ON SETTLEMENTS.

The Rev. G. N. Thomssen, of Bapatla, writes in the *Madras Mail* :—

Recently, in a strange city, I walked into a police station and asked the inspector in charge to give me board and lodging at Government expense. "Commit a crime, and we can accommodate you!" was the reply I received. If that inspector had been in Madras, and not in Burma, he would have said :—"We have criminal settlements where you can go, without committing a crime, and there you can earn an honest living!". When I explained to the inspector why I had asked for board and lodging, he told me that, so far, Burma had made no provision for criminals, and he heartily approved of what the Government of Madras are doing in establishing settlements, where criminals can enjoy all the privileges of freemen, provided they are willing to earn an honest living. Pointing to a paper on his desk, the inspector said to me :—"Sir, there lies a petition from a criminal. Only a few days ago the man was let out of prison. He came to me and asked for work. I promised to help him, and I succeeded in soon finding him a position, but, alas! the poor man was turned away, because other workmen would not work alongside of a criminal. We had to feed the man and keep him overnight, then a cultivator took the man, and we paid his railway fare. But the cultivator only took the man some miles from the city and then turned him adrift, because he feared that his wife would object to his employing a criminal. Now what am I to do with this man? He wants to be honest, but how is he to earn a living?" The Madras Government give every criminal a chance, whether he is honest or dishonest. But not only are criminals given a chance to become honest, respectable and useful citizens of the land, but their families as well are cared for in these settlements.

HISTORY OF CRIME IN INDIA.

The history of crime in India is one of the most fascinating histories in the world. If all the world loves a lover, all the world also takes an interest in a criminal, for a criminal is not an ordinary man. In fact, there is a criminal in every man, if his criminal tendencies are not curbed. These criminal tendencies can be so trained that they will become a blessing to the community. Crime in India may be classified as inherited, acquired and developed. The Thugs and the thief castes have inherited crime, and these would rather murder and steal than eat. Thugs have confessed that murder with them was a passion, just as hunting is a passion of the hunter. The Thug hunted man, the noblest game of all, while the shikhari only hunted lions and tigers, which, in the eyes of the Thugs are far inferior game. The thief castes regard stealing as a legitimate occupation. The Government have very energetically made the way of these transgressors hard. The Thugs have been hunted out of existence, and the public has no longer anything to fear from them. The thief-castes, too, are beginning to realise that honesty is the best policy. Those who have acquired the thieving habit are generally jungle tribes, and the unsettled wandering tribes that come and go and earn their precarious living by peripatetic barter and trade. Many of these wanderers were respectable members of society, but the modern improvements, such as railways and roads, have put many of them out of employment. So they became thieves and dacoits and gave no end of trouble to the police. The third class that have developed thieving propensities are the very poor, who never can earn enough to live on, and these took to stealing, and thereby increased their pitiful income. Many of the Panchamas belong to this class.

SETTLEMENTS FOR CRIMINALS.

During the past year settlements for criminals and their families have been established in different centres in the Presidency. The main condition for the establishment of a settlement for criminals is that permanent work shall be given them. Houses are built for them, and police supervision, where necessary, is guaranteed. Some of these settlements are successful. The Salvation Army is making a speciality of these settlements, and has established large works for these unfortunate members of society in different centres. All, certainly, will wish that these settlements may become the success that the Salvation Army and other Mission Societies expect them to become. But there is one doubt that will force itself upon every student of this question. It is this :—"Is work the main thing that these settlements are to offer to these settlers?"

Now, if work is to be the main thing of these settlements, are these settlements not unnecessary? Are they not virtually penal institutions, and will not the criminals and their families regard them, as such, even though the penal rose be labelled as a philanthropic colony. Prisoners try to escape from prisons whenever they can and criminal settlers will try to abscond from criminal settlements, if they can do so. Now if there are to be settlements, why not have such where these unfortunate people can really settle? Give them land to settle on. Incorporate them into bodies that will make them feel at home.

THE BEST SCHOOLS OF CRIME.

There are many thousands of acres of land that can be given to these poor people for cultivation. By giving them property they will protect property. The thieving habits of these people cannot be eradicated by lopping off their opportunities. Prisons and penal settlements are the best schools of crime. Lawyers tell us that, as soon as a new law is passed, men plan and work to find some new way of evading the law. Safe-makers of absolutely burglar-proof safes always discover, to their chagrin, that there are always safe-breakers to be found who can open the best burglar and fire-proof safes. This will also prove to be the case in criminal settlements, where work is the main requirement. Property will have to be the main requirement if the settlements are to succeed. Property that cannot be alienated, property that will be a permanent possession during good behaviour must be granted the people, if they are to become honest and happy.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Now here is where Co-operative Societies can prove a real blessing to the community. They can incorporate in their Societies the unfortunate criminals, protect them against moneylenders, make them property-holders, teach them industries and thus convert these unfortunate predatory bands of criminals into happy property-holding bands of citizens. Of course, all this work must be done under Government supervision. There is no doubt that great economic blessings will be conferred on India and her people if an economic Commission will carefully study this question and establish such settlements that will give health, wealth and contentment to the settlers, and make criminal settlements the safest settlements in the land. The present settlements will fail, unless the settlers become property-holders. If they are to be mere hands or tools, they will become destructive creatures, but if they become workers who work to acquire property for themselves, they will become constructive members of society and their warped natures will be developed and this development will ripen all their latent possibilities, and the result will be a community that will surpass in capacity and contentment any community now in the land. The success of any criminal settlement lies in giving the criminals productive work to do that will enrich the workers; and thus give them property which they value and protect.

TITLED MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES.

HOW THE LITTLE ONES ARE FED.

"How shall I feed my baby?"

That is the question every mother asks herself and the doctor when the little one has to be put on the bottle. It is a question of great poignancy in India, because of the difficulties sometimes found in obtaining suitable milk.

The following extract from a letter of a titled lady, now in India, shows plainly what is the best food for bottle-fed babies : "My sister, the Hon. Mrs. Etches, says there is no food like Albulactin." These are the words of the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, who adds this striking statement : "We are using Albulactin in my baby's food. He is thriving on it. My nurse says it is splendid."

This voluntary testimony, so direct in its statement and unqualified in its approval, endorses what thousands of mothers have written of Albulactin after they have used it and found that their baby never suffered from indigestion, colic, vomiting or diarrhœa, but grew in health and strength as if they had been breastfed.

WHAT TITLED MOTHERS SAY.

Other titled women have paid tribute to the value of Albulactin in equally definite terms.

Lady Howard de Walden, the wife of one of the richest peers and mother of the most noted twins in England, writes : "Albulactin suits the twins very well, and they are being fed on it."

Lady Hardinge, the wife of the British Minister to Spain, writes : "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was most successful."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes : "I am using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

Lady Arthur Hay writes : "I am very glad to be able to strongly recommend Albulactin. My baby started taking it when a week old. She is now eight months, and is very strong and healthy. She has taken her food well, and there has been no trouble with her digestion."

"Viscountess Kelburn would like to say that Albulactin has suited her baby, and that while taking it she was free from indigestion."

Such statements must convince every mother of the value of Albulactin, which has only to be added to diluted cow's milk in order to "produce a fluid which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk," to quote the words of *The Medical Times*.

THE REASON WHY.

That is the reason why the physicians to one of the chief children's hospitals in the world were able to write in a medical journal : "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given. A feed prepared with Albulactin was taken without difficulty. It never caused vomiting, diarrhœa or other disturbances."

This statement is substantiated by a physician, who writes in *The Lancet* : "Albulactin gives a sense of security which is otherwise only felt when breast-feeding is being employed. It is preferable to, and more reliable than, all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion."

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 27th January, 1914.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN, the Chairman of the London, City and Midland Bank, in the course of his speech at the meeting of shareholders on Friday, declared that a careful study of the evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency showed that a larger proportion of the Gold Standard Reserve should be held in actual gold. This view, however, was urged in India before the Commission was appointed, and indeed long before the frenzied campaign against the India Office was initiated. And in discussing the question in our issue of November 25th, moreover, we expressed the opinion that it would not be surprising if the Commissioners recommended that the proportion of gold in the Reserve should be enhanced. A Bombay contemporary is so enchanted by the fact that the chairman of a London banking institution should take a strong line on the question of the gold reserves of London bankers that it ecstatically adventures the amusing statement that "Sir Edward Holden is by common consent the most eminent financier in the City of London." Our contemporary falls foul of the City Editor of the *Times*, because that gentleman ventures to differ from "the most eminent financier in the City of London," and it asserts that nothing effective has been done to deal with the inadequacy of the London gold reserves, "because the joint-stock bankers will not reduce their very large profits by bearing any part of the burden themselves." This assertion is on a par with the statement so frequently put forward during the preposterous agitation set on foot here in the autumn of 1912, that the floating balances of the Government of India could be more profitably employed in this country than in London. There is a great deal to be said for the contention that an augmentation of the gold reserves held by British banks is necessary, and everyone who has the slightest practical acquaintance with Lombard Street is perfectly conversant with the fact that within the past fifteen years a substantial number of the leading joint-stock banks have created gold reserves of their own, apart altogether from the reserve held in the Bank of England. It has also been a subject of comment in informed banking circles in London that the bankers who are loudest in their denunciations of the dangers attendant upon the building up of a huge superstructure of credit on a comparatively small basis of gold, are not always the most conservative in the conduct of their own business. Sir Edward Holden is a keen supporter of the project for the establishment of a Central Bank for India, and in his speech on Friday he expressed the hope that before long all parties would recognise that for the benefit of India the creation of such an institution could no longer be delayed. What has been the decision of the Commission upon this subject has yet to be seen, but in the volumes of evidence so far available the weight of testimony is indubitably against the formation of a great State bank. As we pointed out some time ago, there is no real demand for it in this country and very cogent arguments against it were laid before the Commission by Mr. H. M. Ross. The question goes to the very root of banking, as it affects India, and Sir Edward Holden displays a want of acquaintance with the physical as well as with the commercial conditions of this country when he lightheartedly advocates the creation of a State bank. A colossal sum would be required to acquire the capital of the Presidency banks, and the new insitution would admittedly be a drain upon the financial resources of the Government of India. The advantages to be derived, moreover, are of a hypothetical character, and a much stronger case than has so far been presented will have to be made before the proposal will commend itself to the consideration of the commercial community.

THE MAD DOG PERIL. IN a telegram from Bangalore, which we publish this morning, will be found particulars of a remarkable case that occurred at Bellary, which demonstrates the terrible dangers of hydrophobia. In this case a dog bit a pet monkey belonging to a soldier six months ago, and the sequel was that on Sunday last the owner of the pet died and that nineteen of his comrades and a number of Indian servants have been sent to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment. The police authorities in Bombay, and the public, will do well to appreciate the lesson provided by this terrible case. Complaints have been made from time to time of the stray-dog evil in this city, but the evil still flourishes. While the Indian quarters of Bombay are doubtless most affected, the Fort is not free from it, and only a short time ago two little European children, who were playing on the maidan near the Esplanade bandstand, were bitten and have since been sent to Kasauli. It ought not to be necessary to point to the fact that all over Bombay are open spaces where children play, and it should be recognised that if grown-up people can take care of themselves—and even that is not always true—children cannot do so and are easy victims to stray animals. In a city like Bombay with a large police force stray dogs ought to be promptly dealt with, and the inhabitants should be advised not to harbour animals the antecedents of which are unknown. People frequently give shelter to dogs on the impulse of kindly feeling; but it is a dangerous practice, and the police might well embark on as definite a campaign in regard to pariah dogs as the Executive Health Officer is directing against mosquitoes.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERING. MORE than casual interest will be evinced in the attempt made by Major Donald Smith, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, to organise a team of Indian riflemen to represent All-India at the forthcoming Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley in July. We gather from the circulars we have received from the organiser that the problem is almost entirely one of funds, but as the amount required is only Rs. 20,000, there should be little difficulty in reaching a solution. The Governor of Madras has already assisted to the extent of Rs. 250, and the heads of other provinces in which the volunteer movement flourishes, as well as the Viceroy, will no doubt also appreciate an opportunity to further the scheme. Food for reflection will be provided by the circumstances that while Major Smith is endeavouring to raise money to send volunteers from India to Bisley, the European Association is engaged in pressing home to the Government of India the necessity that exists for additional shooting-range facilities for volunteers and for re-opening the range of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, near Calcutta, which was closed as the result of an accident in which a Bengali cultivator lost his life. The Association might also be induced to display some practical sympathy towards the Bisley scheme.

The permanent Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. Williamson, was unfortunately absent on leave during the Agra riots. Since his return special police officers have been making inquiries into the matter, with the result that the arrests of the accused persons, mostly butchers, began on Saturday. The number of those arrested has reached There is a feeling prevailing in Agra that matters should be sifted thoroughly, and it appears that the authorities have very properly decided to do so.

Over 500 guests of the Maratha and Mussulman communities of Kolhapur attended a garden party which was recently held to present an address of congratulation to Rao Bahadur Sabnis Dewan Sahib on the conferment upon him of the honour of a C. I. E. The address eulogised the Dewan Sahib's earnest co-operation in the Maharaja's reforms, especially the introduction of free primary education by hereditary teachers and the revival of hereditary service.

Notes of the Day.

The new summonses issued in connection with the Army canteens case bring the number up to eighteen, nine Army officers and nine civilians being involved. The Prevention of Corruption Act of 1906, under which the charges are made, provides for a maximum punishment on conviction on indictment of two years' imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both. On a summary conviction defendants are liable to four months' imprisonment or a fine of £50, or both.

The pious hope cherished by Greece that when the Greek railways are linked up with the general European railway system it will mean, in the words of Reuter, the transference of the Indian mails to Piraeus, is founded on very slender grounds, if indeed upon any grounds at all. There have been many suggestions made recently in connection with the Indian mails, but this is the first time Piraeus has been heard of as the port of embarkation; and so far as can be ascertained, it has never been mentioned in the correspondence between the British and Indian Governments on the subject.

Rumour is given to quick and distant running, but it stands little chance of not being denied, whether it is true or false, with the result that the denial is not always regarded as satisfactory until actual events support it. Thus it is that, notwithstanding the specific assurances of Lord Hardinge, there are people who persist in believing that he will not complete his term in the Viceroyalty of India, and, similarly it will not be surprising if little importance is attached to the statements published in several of the Home papers received by the mail that "no confirmation was obtainable in London yesterday of the report from Bombay that the Prince of Wales is likely to visit India at the end of the year."

The craze for aerial tricks has claimed another victim in Lee Temple, the first English aviator to achieve the feat of looping the loop, a performance which has aroused so much interest and caused many airmen to defy danger in trying to add it to their repertoire. While such achievements as looping the loop and making spiral descents may increase the aviator's knowledge of the possibilities of his machine, they have been copied more for spectacular than for scientific purposes. In view of the heavy death-roll for which the conquest of the air has been responsible, there was an agitation at Home last year for limiting these exhibitions, and in the case of airmen who loop the loop and perform other daring tricks the demand is a very reasonable one.

The weekly season and crop reports of the various provinces are eagerly scanned just now on account of the threatened menace of distress in the agricultural districts. The situation is worst in the United Provinces, where standing crops are suffering from drought. In several other districts frost has done considerable damage, while in Naini Tal the mustard crop has been injured by insects. Cattle disease is another evil which has descended on the cultivators in some districts, and altogether the prospects appear to be gloomy. The local Government has already taken steps to assist those in need. Meanwhile, there has been no increase in mortality, and crime is normal, but while little wandering or emaciation are noticed, in one large district cattle are being sold at cheap rates, "especially to butchers; others are either leaving the district or are dying."

The question of the disinfection of ships was among the subjects touched upon at the Sanitary Conference. Major Glen Liston, who introduced the subject in a paper written in conjunction with two other experts, reported that the conclusions arrived at as the result of their experiments was that hydrocyanic gas was an effective disinfectant for plague-infected houses and ships, not because it had any direct action on the plague bacilli, but because it killed rats and fleas. Apparently this gas has many advantages over others used for similar purposes, for it does not render food unfit for consumption nor does it injure fabrics and metals. Sir Pardey Lukis emphasised the importance to India of the disinfection of ships in connection with the possibilities of the importation of yellow fever, and Major Majoribanks suggested that Major Glen Liston should collaborate with the Port Health Officer of Bombay and the Mechanical Engineer to Government.

Some interesting figures are contained in the annual statistical returns relating to the collection of income-tax in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1912-13. One Government servant and 70 other persons paid tax on an income of one lakh or more, their total payment exceeding four lakhs. Fifty-two companies also earned incomes of a lakh or more and paid tax amounting to over four lakhs. Three Government servants, one other salaried servant, and 163 persons deriving income from other sources, paid on sums between Rs. 50,000 and one lakh, while for incomes between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000, twelve Government servants, one salaried servant and 194 other persons were returned. Income-tax on sums between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 were paid by 203 persons. Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, by 397; Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, by 1,411, and Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, by 2,698.

SIR CHAS. HOBHOUSE.

LONG INDIAN CAREER RECALLED.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Sir Charles Hobhouse, the father of Mr. Charles Hobhouse, and formerly a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and a judge of the High Court of Calcutta, gave an interesting interview to a representative of the *Morning Post* in mail week, and related some interesting reminiscences of his career.

"I was born in Calcutta (he said) and I am the third son of Henry William Hobhouse, himself the third son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who had a baronetcy conferred on him in the year 1812. My father was in the Indian Civil Service, but, having married the daughter of Mr. Palmer, the Commercial King, as he was called, of Bengal, and the private friend and financial adviser of Viscount Hardinge, the Governor-General of India, he resigned his post and entered his father-in-law's business. My second name is that of my godfather, Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Polar explorer. Although I was born in India, I have no childish recollections of that country, as I was a mere infant when I was sent home to be educated.

"The veteran ex-civilian had many interesting reminiscences of his schooldays at East Sheen and Rugby, from the latter of which he proceeded to Haileybury.

"When I was about sixteen and a half years of age I left Rugby, and went to Haileybury (then a finishing college for 'writers' going out to India as civil servants of the East India Company)," he said "where my father at an earlier period had greatly distinguished himself, earning four gold medals. As for me, I had to be satisfied with a 'great credit.' The Principal was named Le Bas, and among my fellow students were Barrow Ellis, who afterwards occupied important positions in Bombay and elsewhere, and Henry Davies, who rose to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The curriculum at this place, having regard to our future duties, was a farce. We were taught political economy, Sanscrit, and Persian, although in India political economy and Sanscrit were absolutely dead letters, and Persian nearly so. Nevertheless, Haileybury produced at all times men fit to govern large provinces, and suited as a body to meet a great crisis, that, for instance, of the great Sepoy Mutiny. It is true, of course, that it was the British soldier who quelled that formidable insurrection, but it is no less true that many a civil servant lost or risked his life in aiding to quell it, and that the whole body of civil servants prevented the mutiny from spreading by ignoring it, and remaining quietly at their posts, as though nothing in particular was happening around them. The competition system succeeded the Haileybury system. It is not for me to draw comparisons between the two, but, from what I have heard and read, it seems to me that the men of the present day do not and cannot establish friendly relations with the natives as was done in former times. Railways, telegraphs, and red-tapeism have supervened, and, with bushels of returns and records to sign day by day, the district officer is obliged to say "Fursut nahin" (I have no leisure), or to hold his tongue to a visitor with whom a friendly talk might do much good. I had experience of something of the kind before I left India, and if it be true that the country has its circles of discontented subjects in most parts, may it not be that there is not that love and trust in us which formerly existed, nor, consequently, that freedom from sedition or early information as to its beginnings which friendly relations with the natives used to afford us?

A NOTORIOUS PUN.

"I served some twenty-six years in India, perhaps, in an unusual number of capacities during the reigns of Lord Hardinge, Dalhousie, Canning, Elgin, Lawrence, and Mayo. With some of those distinguished men I was brought into only a distant relationship, but I was personally acquainted with Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Canning. Lord Canning once told me that he considered Sir Henry Lawrence to be one of the Paladins of history, an expression of opinion which in after years I conveyed to Sir Henry's widow, much, of course, to that lady's gratification. I had the good fortune, too, to make the acquaintance of that other Paladin of Indian history, as I considered him, Sir James Outram, and to help to heal a feud between him and a stalwart adherent of Sir Charles Napier, of "Peccavi" fame (a pun on peccavi, "I have Sindh"). It was very early in my career that I met Lord Hardinge, for we travelled together when I went out to India, in June, 1844, in the "Hindustan." I left England in the "Great Liverpool," which was afterwards wrecked. Landing at Alexandria, we went up the Nile in boats to Boulak, thence in an omnibus to Cairo, and from Cairo we travelled in two-wheeled waggons across the desert to Suez. There was no hotel at Suez in those days, only a caravanserai where we were tormented by mosquitoes and other pests. Travelling to India in those days was very different from what it is now. The heat on board ship was intense, for there were no punkhas, only wind sails, which, as we were below, were of little use in reducing the tempertature.

LORD HARDINGE'S GHOST STORY.

"On board the 'Hindustan' Lord Hardinge was good enough to take an interest in me, although he was going out as Governor-General and I as a young civilian. We had many chats, and he told me a true ghost story, in which an uncle of mine, Benjamin Hobhouse, was concerned. My uncle served in the same regiment in the Peninsula with Lord Hardinge, and one day they and a friend of theirs were all three on outpost duty. Their friend was about two miles from where they were having luncheon, but they kept a chair for him, the empty chair being between them at the table. As he did not come, the two men began their luncheon without him. In the middle of it he came in, sat down for a moment, and immediately got up and went out again. It afterwards turned out that the man they thought they saw sit down at table with them was at that very moment shot dead at his post two miles off. In impressive tones Lord Hardinge, in telling me the story, said: 'I demand that people shall believe me, for I have never to my knowledge uttered an untruth.' Another curious thing he told me was this: When on his way out he stopped in Paris, where he went to see the celebrated thought reader, Alexis. Alexis said that if he would think of anything particularly interesting that had happened to him, he (Alexis) would tell him what it was. "I thought of," said Lord Hardinge, 'a thing that was known only to myself and one other person in the world, a person who was not in Paris at the time, and Alexis told me exactly what it was.' What was the nature of the circumstance thus divulged Lord Hardinge did not tell me. Lord Hardinge was a man of unimpeachable veracity, and I believe what he said to be true. Here is a case that happened in my own family: My grandfather Palmer sent his little baby boy home by a vessel which sailed round the Cape. Twice he dreamed that the boy was being taken ashore by a native servant, who was swimming. The thing impressed his mind so greatly that he told his wife and also wrote down particulars of it. A long time afterwards news came that the vessel had actually been wrecked off the Cape and that the boy had been rescued, just as in the dream, by a "bearer," a native man-servant who has charge of children.

"To return, however, to my narrative. "At the time of the Mutiny I was Collector of the district of Burdwar, where I had charge of a number of political prisoners, some of them rather interesting men. One of them, Aurunge, Rajah of Assam, said to me: 'Of course we rebelled, for we thought your raj (kingdom or authority) was gone.' My brother was as bad as I, but he did not declare himself, and therefore he got all my elephants and jewels and women. I do not care for the women,' he added, 'but I do care for the elephants and the jewels.' Eventually they were restored to him.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA.

"As a judge of the High Court in Calcutta and chairman of justices of the peace in England, Sir Charles has had an opportunity of comparing Indian and English Law, and this he does very much to the advantage of the former. 'In India,' he says, 'since the Code was established one knows exactly where one is, but this is not so in England, where we often find that one law is modified by another law and the other by a third, and so on, indefinitely.' As to the state of affairs in India at the present day, he is chary of expressing opinions. In the first place as he says, it is a long time since he was there, and then, like all men who have real knowledge of a subject, he realises how far that knowledge is from being exhaustive. 'I was an intimate friend,' he declares, "of Sir Henry Maine," the author of "Ancient Law;" "Village Communities" and other standard works, and no one will dispute the right which his position gave him to speak on matters relating to the government and condition of India.' Well, I spoke to him after he had been at work in that country for about a year. 'I find,' he told me, 'that I have to begin thinking all over again.' I suggest to the globe-trotter who thinks he knows all about India after a few months' sojourn there to ponder over those words. For my part, I can truly say that twenty-six years' work in that country has left me but partially acquainted with but one province, and I does not entitle me to speak as an authority even on this. That province, Lower Bengal, has, however, a population as large as that of Great Britain."

INDIANS IN CANADA.

SIKHS AS LAND SPECULATORS.

It was not observed that any great number of English people showed a disposition to flock to Germany and Holland during the time of the Boer War (writes the *Pioneer*) and it has always been something of a mystery that Hindustanis should exhibit such a persistent desire to resort to Western Canada where they are so little welcome—to say nothing of the fact that the winter climate, which even the Canadian hardly attempts to defend, must be peculiarly abominable to the native of India. A letter from a private correspondent—formely an Anglo-Indian now settled in British Columbia—sheds some light on the matter. As is well known nine-tenths of the Indians, now aspiring to become Canadians, are Sikhs. Originally these Sikhs flocked over from the Further East, attracted by the rate of wages for railway and building work; but now it would seem the case has altered. "The Sikh who comes over nowadays," writes our correspondent, "does not intend to work, but is bent on going in for real estate speculations. Where he gets his money from I do not know, except that some ten or twenty of them form a syndicate and buy up a lot or two. This office, and those of the real estate and financial agents, are always full of them, trying to buy or sell property or raise money on mortgage. I have often tried to speak to them in Urdu to be asked why I did not address them in English. After a few weeks in this country they imbibe all the worst traits of the independence of the West"

This then, it would seem, is the key to the strange fascination of Canada for the Sikhs: it is not employment in a rigorous climate that tempts them but the chance of getting rich quick by the methods of enterprise which are so much in favour at Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. But Canada has no need or more land speculators; and when the newcomers spend their spare energies in looking about for grievances, which they air in a literature of a polemical, lawyer-like tone, it is not difficult to account for their unpopularity in a population already prejudiced against Asiatics of every description. In the result the British Columbian Government is always being pressed to devise expedients to effect their exclusion; the legality of these comes under question, test cases are fought, representations come in from the Dominion authorities at Montreal or from Downing Street, and relations become still more embittered. Once more the question is up again, and the form in which the proposed prohibition comes this time shows that the Canadian has become aware that the land motive as described above is at the bottom of the matter. It is an unfortunate thing in every way, seeing that the question is practically an insignificant. The idea of Indian labour ever doing much in Canada either for itself or for the country is impossible, even if the Canadians were ready to open their doors, which it is quite certain they never will be.

ULSTER'S THREAT TO FIGHT.

HOW GOVERNMENT WILL ACT.

SUDDEN POURING IN OF HUGE FORCE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is stated that the officers of the Irish command have received instructions how to act in the event of an armed demonstration of Ulster volunteers. The intention is attributed to Government of pouring in an overwhelming force at twenty-four hours' notice.—Reuter.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

'RUGGER" TEAMS SHOVELLING COAL.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Thirty thousand men who were locked out of the building trade in London yesterday, will present themselves for re-employment on Monday. Subsequently their leaders will hold a council of war and an appeal will be made to the transport workers to boycott builders' materials.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The London Labour troubles form the main feature in to-day's papers which contain copious illustrations of coal vans protected by military, and police, and hospital "rugger" teams in jerseys and shorts shifting coal for hospitals for which the strikers have refused permits.

The strikers have decided that the employees of the big firm, which recently resigned the Masters' Society and granted the men's demands, shall not accept the grant.

Many observers are inclined to think that the strike will not last long if adequate protection is afforded the strike-breakers.—Reuter.

MEXICO AND CHINESE.

INSURGENTS' POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A telegram from Douglas, Arizona, says that a decree of the insurgent leader, General Carranza, declares that the Chinese are a menace to the Mexican nation and forbids their entry into Mexico except under terms similar to those of the United States Exclusion rAct.

The Chinese, who at present control most of the small businesses, state that they are sending a protest to the Chinese Minister in Washington.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS IN GENEVA.

MIS STATEMENTS REFUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

M. Gutmana, the British Consul in Geneva, and formerly an official in the Indian Post Office, lecturing in Geneva, answered the mis-statements circulated on the Continent by a small knot of revolutionaries who are making Geneva one of the centres of their activity. He declared that only a liberal and impartial Government could hold the balance in disputes arising from religious antagonism. The enormous progress, which had been made in every direction, was due to the wise administration of India under the British Flag.—Reuter.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S GOVERNOR.

RESIGNATION OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 26.

Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia, is about to resign owing to ill-health.—Reuter.

[Lord Denman, who is 39 years of age, was appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth in 1911.]

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A prospectus has been issued by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of two million sterling 4 per cent. debentures at 97½.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BREMEN, Jan. 25.

The first step in the German shipping war, due to the friction between the Norddeutscher-Lloyd and the Hamburg-Amerika Companies, has been taken by the Norddeutscher-Lloyd. It is announced that the latter is converting its crack steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Groose" into a third-class steamer for steerage passengers only.

Hitherto the Hamburg-Amerika has enjoyed the leading share in the emigrant business while the Norddeutscher-Lloyd specialised in first-class traffic.—Reuter.

COLD WEATHER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 26

The cold weather, which in the London district on Saturday prevented play in "Rugger" matches, held up racing, and even enabled skating on some ponds reached twenty-two degrees of frost at Esher. It has now yielded to a rapid thaw.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE NEAR EAST.

TURKEY'S NEW TONE TOWARDS GREECE.

NO MORE WARSHIPS TO BE BOUGHT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.

The anti-Greek atmosphere has suddenly been superseded by a more conciliatory disposition, evidence of which was given yesterday by assurances given to the Patriarch, and by the moderate attitude, which is being observed with regard to the Ægeans. The change is ascribed to the difficulties of Djavid Bey, who left on the 12th inst. for Paris to renew the loan negotiations, in obtaining aid there.

A competent personality has authorised Reuter to declare that Turkey's policy is not a bellicose one, and that her military and naval activity is confined to remedying the deficiencies caused by the late war.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.

The Minister of the Interior, in an interview, stated that Turkey had no intentionof purchasing furtherwarships.

The "Rio de Janeiro" was only purchased to prevent it falling into the hands of Greece. The whole of the loan would be devoted to economic purposes.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

M. Venezelos has arrived in Berlin.

ALBANIA'S FUTURE KING.

A telegram from Valona states that Ismail Kemal has started for Italy, where he will spend a few days, after which he will proceed to Berlin to meet Prince of Weid.

THE POWERS AND THE AEGEANS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Reuter learns that the British reply to theanswer of the Powers to Sir Edward Grey's Note regarding the Epirus frontier and the Aegean Islands, proposes that all Governments shall communicate simultaneously at Athens and Constantinople their decisions on those subjects. The only question involved is the exact phrasing of the communication of the powers.

ITALIAN DEMANDS.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Signor Nogara, Italian member of the Commission of the Ottoman Debt, has gone to London. It is reported that he will negotiate on matters connected with concessions in the Aidin and Adalia regions which Italy expects in return for expenditure during her occupation of the Aegean Islands. —Reuter.

GREEK RAILWAYS AND INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A French company has received the contract for a railway connecting the Greek railways with the rest of Europe.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Greek Railways contract will be completed in eighteen months. It is hoped by Greece that it will mean the transference of the Indian mails to Piræus.—Reuter.

LORD STRATHCONA'S FUNERAL.

SYMPATHY FROM ALL OVER THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The pall bearers at the late Lord Strathcona's funeral include Mr. Harcourt, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Aberdeen.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The funeral of Lord Strathcona took place to-day and was marked by numerous manifestations of sympathy from all over the Empire.

The service in Westminister Abbey was simple, though impressive. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal family were represented. The congregation included representatives of the Houses of Lords and Commons, the self-governing Colonies, the Army and Navy and all classes of the public. Ambassadors were also present.

The remains were interred in the afternoon at Highgate, beside those of the late peer's wife. Queen Alexandra's wreath was carried in the front of the coffin. The Duke of Argyll, and the Lord Mayor acted as pall-bearers. Lord Minto was prevented from acting by an attack of fever.

Large crowds lined the route from Lord Strathcona's house in Grosvenor Square to Westminster Abbey, and the cortege from the Abbey to Highgate was greeted everywhere with marks of respect. There was a magnificent display of wreaths at the grave.—Reuter.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 26.

It is now certain that Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand will be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURGH, Jan. 26.

Martial law was further relaxed today. The public are allowed out of doors until midnight instead of until ten.—Reuter.

A WARLIKE PRECAUTION.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

The Municipal Council has voted 1,400,000 francs to provide a permanent stock of 100,000 quintals of flour to supply the population in case of mobilisation when foodstuffs would be restricted owing to the entire devotion of the railways to military purposes.—Reuter.

ENGLISH AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Mr. Lee Temple, the first English aviator to loop the loop, fell while making a spiral descent at Hendon yesterday and was killed.—Reuter.

INDIA AND GOLD.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

THE STATE BANK PROBLEM.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Sir Edward Holden's speech at the meeting of the London City and Midland Bank on Saturday is attracting much attention from the Indian standpoint. Sir Edward pointed out that on the trade figures for April to October, 1913, India should have taken about ten millions less gold but the amount was only five millions less than the corresponding period in 1912. The Gold Standard Reserve has been located for some time in London for the same reason that State Banks in other countries either have credit balances or hold Bills on London in their portfolios.

Such a crisis occured in 1908. Most fortunately it was not the latter half of 1907 when the money rate in London, owing to the American crisis, was as high as six or seven per cent. If a crisis should take place in London simultaneously, or in consequence of a crisis in India, cash would have to be provided for securities in the Reserve, either by sale or otherwise. Thus the resources of the London market would have to be used to support India when they were required for this country.

LARGER RESERVE WANTED.

A careful study of the evidence before the Indian Finance and Currency Commission clearly showed that a larger portion of the reserve must be held in gold, and he hoped that it would be recommended: in that case Bills drawn against gold could be paid in gold and the market would be benefited by the gold thus released.

If the Indian exports declined there would obviously be fewer Bills to sell to importers. If the imports into India rose the demand for Bills by the importers would increase and the Exchange would fall. To prevent the Exchange from falling artificial Bills drawn by the Government of India on the Gold Standard Reserve would be sold and securities therein would have to be realised or borrowed upon.

"If this reform is the only result of the Currency Commission its labours will not have been in vain. It might be that the Commission will not come to any decisive conclusion with regard to the establishment of a Central Bank. The prejudices against it at present are very great, yet in the interests of India it is bound to come.

"The recent failures of the native banks are giving an impetus to the moverfient: the resources of the three Presidency Banks only amount to an aggregate of 35 millions, while the accommodation they are capable of give to the internal trad of India with a population of 315 millions is only about 17 1-2 millions. The population of Holland is six millions, yet the Netherlands Bank provides accommodation to an extent of sixteen millions sterling. France, with forty million people, has a State Bank which provides accommodation to the extent of a hundred millions."

He hoped that before long all parties would recognise that for the benefit of India the establishment of a great Central Bank could not longer be delayed.

THE "TIMES" AND THE COMPARISONS.

Discussing the reference by Sir Edward to the example of Germany adding last year twenty millions to the Gold Reserve of the Reichsbank and twelve millions to the War Chest, the *Times* points out that the financial conditions of Britain are not strictly comparable.

It is very doubtful if even with the increased holdings Germany will be able to finance a great war without suspending specie payments. Germany's problem is different from ours. Britain as a creditor nation is able if necessary to call in credits and stimulate the inflow of gold from abroad. Moreover, the actual stock of gold in in the United Kingdom is probably at the least as large as that in Germany. It is commonly estimated that apart from the Gold Reserve in the Bank of England, which exceeds forty millions, there is as much again in the other banks and in circulation."—Reuter.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

NEW TAXES INEVITABLE

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that after the most rigorous pruning the minimum Naval Estimates will be fifty-three millions sterling and that new taxation is inevitable.

Cabinet Ministers think that after 1914, Naval expenditure will tend to decline, but the paper says there is no very hopeful prospect thereof. Meanwhile, some other departments will be starved in 1914 for the sake of the Navy.—Reuter.

ALASKA RAILWAYS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Senate has passed the Alaska Railway Bill authorising President Wilson to purchase or construct a thousand miles of railway in Alaska, at a cost not exceeding forty million dollars.—Reuter.

CALUMET TRAGEDY SEQUEL.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A telegram from Houghton, Michigan, states that the Grand Jury has been unable to find a true bill against anybody in connection with alleged deportation of Mr. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, last month.—Reuter.

ARMY RECRUITING.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The War Office announces that applications for the recently-advertised book, "The Army and what it offers," have greatly exceeded anticipations, and that there may be delay in forwarding copies.—Reuter.

MAD DOG PERIL.

CORPORAL'S PAINFUL DEATH.

34 OTHER SUSPECTED CASES.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

Corporal Gardiner, 44th Battery, R.F.A., who recently arrived here from Bellary, died under painful circumstances at the Station Hospital last night of hydrophobia contracted, it is presumed, from the bite of a pet monkey which had been bitten by a mad dog at Bellary six months ago.

Nineteen other men of the same Battery, who were bitten by the same monkey at the time, were despatched to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, last night and arrangements were made for as many barrack servants at Bellary, who were also bitten by the monkey, to be sent to Coonoor for treatment.

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

In addition to nineteen men of the 44th Battery, sent last night to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment, fifteen others, medical officers and men, who dealt with the late Corporal Gardiner during his illness are leaving to-night for the Pasteur Institute.

A HOPELESS CASE.

The deceased soldier experienced the first symptoms of hydrophobia early on Saturday morning in barracks, and was removed to hospital where the spasms became more frequent and increasingly severe.

A specialist was summoned from Poona who performed tracheotomy, but the case appeared to be hopeless from the beginning. Chloroform was also administered to relieve the spasms, followed by oxygen but the remedies failed.

In all thirty-four persons are going for treatment at Coonoor, seventeen being men of the Battery who were known to have been bitten by the rabid monkey. The deceased was a man of splendid physique.

At the funeral this afternoon the band of the 7th Hussars led the procession to the Roman Catholic cemetery in Oossoor-road. The cortege included members of the League of the Cross of which Gardiner was a member.

FIRE AT NEWSPAPER PREMISES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan 26.

A serious fire broke out in the premises of the *Paisha Akhbar* newspaper Lahore. The greater part of the residential quarters of the editor, Munshi Mahbub Alam, and a valuable private library and a book depot were destroyed.

The damage is estimated at about four lakhs of rupees.

SUIT TO RECOVER RS. 17,74,782

ACTION BY SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Chitty, an application was made on behalfof Sir Shapurji Broacha for leave to present a plaint to recover Rs. 17,74,782, from Mr. Dooly Chand, a well-known wealthy man of Calcutta, and also for a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of two jute baling presses.

It was submitted hat on the mortgages of two houses andtwo jute presses the plaintiff lent defendant fifteen lakhs. It was arranged that the defendant should pay at least one lakh and interest a year to the plaintiff, but the defendant failed to pay the money.

His Lordship admitted the plaint and issued a rule.

MARRIAGE OF BISHOP OF RANGOON.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

To-day at the Cathedral, Dr. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon, was married to Miss Annie Hardy, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hardy of Danehurst, Sussex, before a large representative assembly including Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson, and representatives of all nationalities and the clergy of the Diocese, as well as of clergy of other denominations.

The Metropolitan of India officiated and a reception was held at Government House, where the Lieut.-Governor proposed the health of the couple.

The Bishop and his wife afterwards left for Thandaungfor their honeymoon. The presents were handsome, costly and numerous.

LADY HURT IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

SEVERE INJURIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

While Captain Venables, Adjutant of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, accompanied by his sister, was trolleying on the Burma Mines Private Railway, during inspection duty, the trolley, as it was descending a steep slope capsized. Miss Venables was seriously hurt, her arm, leg, and collar-bone being broken.

Major Hammond, Surgeon, Maymyo went down by special train and brought her to Maymyo, where she now lies.

OFFICERING OF THE POLICE.

THE COLOUR BAR IN LONDON.

PARSIS AND THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Public Services Commission opened its sittings in the Senate Hall, Madras, to-day, in two sections under Lord Islington and Lord Ronaldshay respectively.

In section B, under Lord Ronaldshay, the Hon. Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, said that the present system of-recruiting was satisfactory, judged by results. He would retain the colour bar for the examination in London. The whole Madras Police force is trained to the use of arms. For purposes of promotion, the witness preferred two time-scales, one for assistants, the other for superintendents. The fifty-five years' rule for retirement ought to be enforced throughout the Service.

The witness did not think twenty-five years' service sufficient to justify retirement on full pension in ordinary cases. He advocated the appointment of an extra Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Provincial Service in Madras had proved satisfactory.

The witness would not recommend competition as a means to recruitment in the Provincial Service. He preferred selection by a Board. Promotions to the superintendent grade should be wholly by merit.

To Mr. Chaubal the witness said there was apprehension on the part of European officers of the force that if the colour-bar was removed from the entrance to the London examination, too many Indians might get in. The great majority of the force must remain European.

To Mr. Rahim Mr. Gillman said he was not in favour of an Indian being appointed a Deputy Inspector-General.

In reply to Sir Theodore Morison, he said a police officer ought to get home for nine months at least every four years on three-quarter pay.

Mr. F. B. Cardoza, Imperial Police Service, Madras, was next called.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay, he said the majority of officers were in favour of the present system of recruitment being continued.

PREPONDERANCE OF EUROPEANS.

The department should be manned almost entirely by Europeans. Selected provincial officers might be promoted to the higher service, but the colour-bar should be retained for the London examination. He would confine a certain number of superior posts to promoted Indians, say ten per cent. for the present. The colloquial language test for recruits should be made stiffer. He asked for language leave as given in other services. The Inspector-General should be a police officer. The witness, however, would prefer a Madras Civilian in the post to a police officer from another province. He considered the Inspector-General the better person to select candidates for the police than the Selection Board was.

To Mr. Rahim Mr. Cardoza said Indian police officers themselves thought that the Imperial Department should be almost entirely manned by European officers.

Rao Bahadur Nayudu Garu, Provincial Police Service, Madras, wanted five superintendentships allotted to officers of the Provincial Service. If this were done he would be content that the London examination for the Imperial Department should be reserved for Europeans.

To Mr. Chaubal he said he wanted to increase the pay of Deputy Superintendents to attract a better class of officers from England.

Mr C. Sarvottama Rao I. S. O., Registration Department, Madras, was also examined.

The Committee rose for the day.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PARSIS IN BOMBAY.

In Section "A" of the Services Commission under Lord Isliugton, Mr. A. H. Hood of the Customs Department said that as regards recruitment he favoured competition from amongst selected candidates. The majority of officers should be Europeans because they would have to do with Europeans. He would prefer Indians with previous experience to those directly recruited. He complained that inexperienced I. C. S. officers were allowed to depose experienced Customs officers as Collectors.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said he was against reserving a percentage of appointments in the Customs for I.C.S. men.

To Mr. Sly he said that for appraising work Indians from big mercantile houses could be recruited. There were great possibilities in this direction in Bombay, particularly among Parsis.

Mr. W. Hatchell, of the Survey Department, Madras, the next witness, said survey work in South India was absolutely different to work in other parts of India, and he did not believe it could be done by provincial officers who did survey work in other parts.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said work in Madras was very complicated, and Indians were handicapped because they did not ride, but move about in carriages. They became fagged by field work.

Mr. W. Hasted, of the Madras Survey Department, said it was difficult to get the right sort of men by local recruitment. He would reserve one-third of gazetted appointments for Indians and Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Seshachary, Assistant Director, Madras Survey Department, said direct recruitment would attract the best material among Indians and would be far better than the promotion of selected candidates from lower grades and putting them under longer probation.

Mr. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College, thought all recruits should have an English training.

The Committee here rose for the day.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, Jan. 26.

The Right Reverend Dr. Mathew Makel, Bishop of Thrales and Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam, Roman Catholic Suddist Diocese, died suddenly to-day at his residence here. It is believed that he had an attack of small-pox with haemorrhage. The deceased was 64 years of age.

FLEEING MURDERER

SMART CAPTURE IN CALCUTTA.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

An interesting ceremony took place upon the Calcutta Maidanto-day, when, in the presence of the Governor of Bengal and a gathering of some 700 men representing all units of the Calcutta and Bengal Police, rewards were presented by Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, to those who took part in the capture of the assassin of the late Inspector Ghose of the Criminal Investigation Department.

In the course of his speech Sir Frederick Halliday said the assassin was chased for a third of a mile through the devious winding streets and lanes of Calcutta by members of the Bengal and Calcutta Police, but the credit for the actual capture belonged to two stalwartup-country men, residents in Calcutta, one of whom caught the fleeing man in his arms and pinned him to the wall, while the other took the loaded revolver from him. Three other Calcutta townspeople, in a minor degree, contributed to the capture. The rewards distributed were as follows:—

Sums of Rs. 700 each to constables Ram Bhagwan Singh and Devi Goala, Head Constable Abdul Ghafur Khan and Sri Dosadh and Manu Panre; also Rs. 100 each to Ganga Teli and Jogendra Nath Bhattacharji and Rs. 50 to Gholam Nabi Palwan.

DACOITY ON A TEA ESTATE.

News has reached Calcutta of a dacoity, which occurred the day before yesterday on the estate of Mr. Higgins, tea planter, Chittagong. Details are wanting but it is understood that Mr. Higgins himself received some injuries, and that a wounded dacoit was captured.

RAILWAY STRIKE SEQUEL.

ENGLEKEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, committed H. T. Engleken, Travelling Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Madras High Court. Engleken was remanded to custody pending disposal of the application to be made on his behalf to the High Court for his liberation on bail.

DACCA MANŒUVRES.

BENGALI POPULATION DEEPLY INTERESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The manœuvres in Eastern Bengal, where no large bodies of troops had been seen for more than a generation, continue to afford extraordinary spectacles to the villagers, who are crowding to see the operations and especially the live shell practice, in such numbers as even to interfere with military movements.

CANTEEN SCANDALS.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST COLONEL WHITTAKER.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

With reference to Colonel Whittaker, in the Army Canteen case, counsel stated that an examination of the banking accounts indicated a series of half-yearly payments to Colonel Whittaker, which, in 1905, represented three hundred pounds per annum.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. John Bacon, the artist.—Reuter.

[Mr. John Henry Frederick Bacon, A.R.A., painted the picture of the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary. He was born in 1865.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Mr. R. H. Boyd, a member of the well-known Glasgow firm of iron-workers, who was on a cold weather tour in India, died here yesterday of cholera.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Capt. Barge, 17th Cavalry, has been selected to succeed Captain Skinner, 5th Cavalry, as Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Capt. J. M. R. Harrison, 77th Battery, R.F.A. Agra, is posted to "V" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut. The posting of Captain Woodroffe to the latter battery is cancelled.

Lieut-Colonel C. J. Morse, Commandant of the Detention Barrack at Gosport, has been appointed Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India.

Capt. Norman, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed to the Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Territorial Force, from 17th February.

Lieut. E. G. Wheeler, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major G. H. Arbuthnot, Royal Berkshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

The following 2nd Lieutenants R. E., have been posted to India for a tour of duty and will probably embark about February 11th:—F. G. Drew, L. W. R. Hamilton, A. H. B. Papillon, N. Fitz Maurice A. B. Mathews, E. Buchanan and K. Crawford.

BOMBAY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

REPORT ON SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BAD MEAT.

Some time ago the Executive Health Officer wrote a report on the meat supply in Bombay, and the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to the same by a resolution passed by the Corporation.

The Commissioner has now submitted a report, which will be considered at the next meeting of the Corporation, detailing the remedial measures which have been and are being adopted. The following is taken from the report:—

At Bandora slaughter-house the inspecting staff formerly consisted of the assistant superintendent (who is in charge), two inspectors and two sub-inspectors. Of these the assistant superintendent only was a qualified veterinary officer. In order to ensure better supervision and a more reliable inspection of animals brought for slaughter, the staff was increased from April 1, 1912, by the appointment of two additional qualified inspectors. This staff examines as carefully as possible all the cattle brought to the slaughter—house.

The process of examination to which the animals are subjected is as under:—

SHEEP AND GOATS.

On arrival at the fair ground they are sent to the inspection shed, where they are tethered in rows, each of which is inspected by two inspectors, one of whom is a qualified man. The healthy animals fit for slaughter are stamped "Ex" (signifying examined), while those found unfit are brushed with tar and rejected. After inspection the dealers sell the sheep to the butchers who present a certain number according to demand, at the gate of the inner yard for slaughter. Here they are again examined and those found healthy and fit are permitted to enter the yard for slaughter and those found unfit are tarred and rejected. After slaughter the carcasses are skinned, cleaned and dressed and then the meat is examined by two inspectors (one of whom is a qualified man) assisted by a sub-inspector. It is then loaded into the vans. This is the first batch of sheep slaughtered and the meat which is of superior quality is despatched to the Crawford Market as "mutton."

The second batch of sheep and goats yields meat which is designated "country, or second sort, mutton." This batch of animals goes through the same process of examination as the first batch, the final examination of the carcasses being performed at 9-30 p.m, after which they are loaded into the vans. Thus it will be seen that there are two examinations before slaughter and one after slaughter.

LARGE CATTLE—COWS AND BULLOCKS.

These on being brought to the fair ground are tethered in the open, there being at present no inspection shed available. Here the business of buying and selling goes on and after forty-eight hours the animals are examined by the Assistant Superintendent assisted by the Cattle Inspector and two Veterinary Inspectors. These cattle are subjected to the same process of examination as the sheep and goats, the healthy animals being permitted to enter the inner yard for slaughter, while those diseased and found unfit are tarred and rejected. After slaughter the carcasses are examined before being loaded into the vans.

No market is held on the fair ground for buffaloes which are purchased locally and brought daily to the slaughter-house.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS.

Up to last year the slaughter-house including the outer yards was lit with small kerosine lamps. These lamps were totally inadequate and did not light the yard sufficiently. Consequently, on dark nights, unscrupulous butchers used to take advantage of the darkness to smuggle diseased and rejected animals into the slaughter houses. The helkarries also had to use open hand kerosine lamps when loading the vans with the result that the cascasses frequently got impregnated with the smell of kerosine oil. It was also impossible properly to examine the carcasses before they were despatched. Since last year, however, considerable improvement has been effected by the introduction of nine Kitson lamps (500 candle power).

The lamps in the yard afford facilities to the dealers and butchers in carrying on their business of buying and selling on fair days. They also prevent the smuggling of diseased and rejected animals into the slaughter houses.

MARKETS.

On arrival of the meat in the city, it is distributed to the Arthur Crawford, Erskine Road and Fort Markets by the vans. The butchers working in other municipal and private markets go to the above markets to obtain their supply of meat, the removal being effected by means of hand-carts and baskets.

When the vans arrive at the Arthur Crawford Market the meat is unloaded and immediately examined as carefully as possible by the Meat Inspector, after which it is taken away by the butchers for sale. The meat at the other markets is examined by the inspectors and sub-inspectors in charge and also by the Superintendent when on his rounds of the various markets.

All diseased meat is promptly removed and after being saturated with phenyle or disinfecting powder, is placed in the nearest dust-bin for removal by the Health Department.

Every endeavour is made to keep the markets in a clean and sanitary condition. They are washed down daily by means of hose and hand buckets. So far hose and stand pipes have been provided only for the Crawford Markets but provision has been made in the next year's Budget for similar appliances at the other markets. Sanitary dust-bins have been provided in all the Municipal markets. Coolies at the Arthur Crawford Markets have been licensed. Dogs and cats are driven out and beggars, loafers and itinerant vendors are not allowed on the premises. At all the Municipal markets, a staff of labourers is employed who clean the floors by constant sweeping which is kept up throughout the whole day. Spitting and smoking are strictly forbidden.

LADY WILLINGDON AND THE Y. W. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY.

A YEAR OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, patroness of the Young Women's Christian Association, yesterday, presided at the annual business meeting of the Association held in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse-road. There was a large attendance of ladies, and a few gentlemen interested in the movement were also present.

On her arrival at 5-30 p.m. Her Excellency was received by Lady Armstrong, Mrs. Stanley Reed, and Miss Whealdon, Secretary of the Association.

After the opening of the proceedings the Rev. Canon Heywood gave a devotional address.

Miss Whealdon, Secretary of the Association, presented the following report:—

The year 1913 in retrospect is a record of much activity, great change and advance, steps hopefully taken. The encouragements have exceeded the difficulties. Great things have not been achieved, but we note with gratitude to God the quiet, steady progress made in every department, and we believe that the experiences of the year have been divinely given as guide to more efficient service in the coming year.

India's "Spirit of Unrest" seemed exemplified within the Bombay Association when Miss Wistar and Miss Haig sailed for Home by the same steamer in February, and upon Secretaries newly-arrived in India fell their responsibilities. The General Committee and active membership are to be congratulated upon their loyalty in such an emergency. The advance of the Association during the past year is not due to the work of one, but of many, who by earnest prayers, generous gifts, and service cheerfully rendered, contributed to the progress of the whole.

The work of the Bombay Association is along three lines usually termed, The Institute, Boarding Home and Outside Branches.

In spite of losses by removal and death the membership at the close of the year shows a gain of 87—775 members being now enrolled.

There have been 34 Socials, exclusive of the weekly "At Homes" and teas for different Branches and Clubs, with a total attendance of 1,770. We have endeavoured to meet the social needs of all who are touched by the Association. Friendliness has been promoted by frequent socials, parties and outings A feature which has been greatly enjoyed by the residents of the Home has been roller-skating in the Hall.

THE BOARDING HOME.

The Boarding Home is perhaps the most conspicuous phase of our work. It serves those who live in Bombay and who are in need of a protected Home, and those who travel. On an average 60 have been in residence every day of the year. Three floors are given to the Home Department. The first, which is commodious, is reserved for visitors and a few permanent residents including five hospital nurses. Visitors pay Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day, or Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month, 450 visitors were received during the year and many were refused because of lack of accommodation.

The two upper floor are arranged in [redacted]ories and cubicles. Here 40 [redacted]porting girls board at the rate [redacted]5 to Rs. 30 per month according [redacted]ate of wage earned by each. [redacted]ent has kindly given a grant [redacted] apprentices by which Rs. 15 [redacted]month is allowed for each girl, to enable her to train for some profession while living in the Home. There is always a waiting list of applicants, as vacancies seldom occur and many more apply than can be accommocated.

As holiday home, the Association owns a bungalow at Lonavla which has been opened ten months of the past year, and 115 visitors have found welcome and rest.

The work of the Religious Department is difficult to report, as we believe that a large measure of the results are unseen. Also this work enters into every part of the whole and cannot be reduced to concise statement. The number of Bible classes held weekly was 12, with a total enrolment of 297. The number of meetings for the year was 356 with an average attendance of 40.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Association finds its missionary field among the native women who work in the mills. Four Bible Women have been employed by us to carry the Gospel message to the employes in seven mills. There have been over 8,615 listeners at the noon talks, and 590 visits paid to women in the chawls by these workers. A reading room for Marathi-speaking women has been opened near the C. W. W. U. Rooms.

Classes have been held in shorthand, typewriting, English, conversational Hindustani, first aid plain sewing, sweetmaking, physical training, dressmaking, and Shakespeare. The Monsoon classes were particularly successful. The total enrolment for the year was 184. Ten lectures and a number of unusually good concerts and musicals have been given.

The enrolment in the Commercial School was 40. Of this number 21 secured posts, starting with a salary of Rs. 60 per month. The demand for shorthand-typists increases and is far greater than the supply. The Inspectress of Schools gave a very satisfactory report of the work done. The Government Grant of Rs. 1,500 has greatly strengthened the educational work.

During the year 340 applications have been dealt with by the Employment Secretary. While this department presents difficult problems, we feel that it has met the need in many ways, and that faithful effort has been made to assist both employer and employee. Several have been aided in getting a passage to England in exchange for services rendered.

In a city of such distances as Bombay it is impossible to combine all activities in one building. Therefore, 9 classes are held weekly at various centres called Branches. At Byculla, and Parel at the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. railways, at Colaba with the soldiers' wives, and at Girgaum with the Marathi-speaking members. Bible classes classes in First Aid and cookery have been held, the total membership being 292. By this means members living in outlying districts are kept in vital touch with the Association.

IMPORTANT WORK OF CLUB.

An important part of the work of the Association is carried on through the medium of clubs. Twelve groups having a common interest have thus been organised.

The student work of the Bombay Association is under the direction of the Missionary Settlement for University Women by whom seven clubs are conducted in various schools and colleges.

Special structural repairs required to our building during the year made it necessary to raise Rs. 2,000 in addition to the amount budgetted at the beginning of the year. This was secured by the General Committee and the general fund showed a balance on December 31, 1913, of Rs. 3,208-2-8.

It is impossible to express the gratitude we feel for the help received in so many ways. The year has revealaled a host of friends who have given time, encouragement and money. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Shanks and Mr. A.C. Owen who have assisted in the absence of the Recording Secretary and Honorary Treasurer; to Major Novis for medical attendance in the Home; to A.F. Ferguson & Co. who audited our accounts; also to Mr. Wittet and others who kindly gave professional advice when structural repairs were required to our building.

Miss Cayley was then called upon to give the Association address. In a brief, eloquent speech she reviewed the work of the Association and observed that it was the largest of its kind in the world. It welcomed every girl between 14 and 18 as a member of the Association, because she was a young woman. The discipline and training obtained at their hostels and homes, which were established in all large cities, enabled a girl to maintain herself honourably. In the home girls were taught typing, sewing, washing, cooking, and all such things as were necessary for a young woman.

Mrs Stanley Reed, in moving a vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon, which was cordially given, referred to a point in the report as to lack of accommodation. It would be seen that they had to turn away nine girls who applied to live as boarders and 20 to 30 visitors. This state of affairs should no longer exist, and she hoped that when they began their building campaign the public would help them. They had applied to Government for a grant, but as usual it would be a long time before any reply to such applications could be obtained.

MR. REDMOND AND "CIVIL WAR TALK."

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Waterford, said talk of civil war on account of Ulster was absurd and would not intimidate Mr. Asquith who was as firm as a rock.

Mr. Redmond desired the Home Rule Bill to pass exactly as it stood If changes were made it would be to buy the goodwill of Ulstermen, which was worth a big price; but he did not see any prospect of that goodwill being purchased at whatever price.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN POSTS.

TEHERAN, Jan. 25.

It is stated that Russia has decided to postpone indefinitely the suppression of the parcels-post *vid* Julfa and Askabad.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Jan. 25.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 16th instant left for Bombay at 10 p.m.

The P. and O. steamer "Moldavia" with mails for Colombo and Australia also left at 10 p.m.—Reuter.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

ANOTHER RUMOUR DENIED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Miss Maud Allan has telegraphed as follows to the Viceroy:—

"I beg to inquire if there is any truth in the persistent reports that Your Excellency has expressed a desire that persons holding official positions in India should not attend my concerts and to remind Your Excellency that Lord Crewe undertook that the Indian Government would maintain a strictly neutral attitude regarding my dancing in India.—Maud Allan, Grand Hotel, Calcutta."

His Excellency's Private Secretary has replied as follows by telegram:—"Your telegram of to-day. The Viceroy knows nothing of the reports in question which have no foundation in fact, nor is he aware of any undertaking given by Lord Crewe in the sense suggested."

As regards the report that the use of the Roberts Institute at Cawnpore was refused to Miss Maud Allan, the *Statesman* says that the facts are that the platform of the Institute was unsuitable for dancing and that Miss Allan was afraid of taking any risks after the strain, which caused the sudden close of her Bombay season.

SIR TREVREDYN WYNNE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., President of the Railway Board, to be Government Director of Indian Railway Companies in succession to Mr. A. Brereton, C.S.I., who will shortly retire from the appointment.

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN GUN-BOAT "JABOTTO."

The Italian gunboat "Cabotto," under the command of Captain Antonio Foschini, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday evening from Naples, which port she left on December 11 and called at Port Said, Massowa, and Aden *en route*. She is on her way to the Far East, and will remain in port till February 1, when she will sail for Colombo.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SEQUEL TO A MURDER.

AN ATTEMPT TO HUSH UP A CRIME.

Mr. Justice Davar was engaged, yesterday, in hearing a suit regarding partnership affairs which was not concluded when the Court rose.

Mr. Justice Macleod after his usual chamber work, delivered judgment in the suit filed by a Mahomedan resident of Amraoti against a Mahomedan dealer in salt, named Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 as damages for illegal arrest. The plaintiff was arrested by the defendant in execution of a decree while the former was temporarily residing in Bombay. His lordship, in his judgment, held that the arrest was not illegal and malicious, and therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Justice Beaman continued the hearing of a part-heard suit which was not concluded when the Court rose.

In the Second Appeal Court mofussil criminal appeals were heard while in the first, civil appeals were disposed of.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Gopalacharya Govindacharya and four others, against the decision of Mr. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Bijapur. The accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge on a charge of suppressing evidence in a murder case, in which a Desai of a village called Hulkoti stood charged with murdering his agent.

The full facts of the case have been already reported.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering judgment, said that a very determined attack was made to hush up the crime. The corpse of the agent was burnt at once and a false entry was made in the death register to account for the death by apoplexy. In a case of this kind it was inevitable that there should be difficulties in getting evidence, and it was also inevitable that there should be difference of detail. It was demonstrated conclusively to suppress the evidence. In the lower court it was stated in defence that the Patel of the village was the principal offender. That was an absolutely untenable defence. The Appeal Court had considered all the points very closely and very attentively, as did the Sessions Judge. It seemed to their lordships that the fourth accused took a very subordinate part while the first accused was the prime mover in the whole affair. The offence was so serious that the sentence of five years in the case of the first accused was not in the slightest degree excessive for the prime mover in such an affair. Their lordships thought that a distinction should be made between him and others. The Court therefore reduced the sentence of accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and that of the fourth accused to six months' hard labour. The sentence on the first accused was confirmed.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Jamnabai, widow of Ranchordas Hirji, against Tejpal Narsey and another, praying that it might be declared that the partnership between one Ranchordas Hirji and the defendants was dissolved as from the date of the death of Ranchordas, and that Ranchordas was entitled to a five-anna share in the business of the partnership, or in the alternative his proper share therein might be ascertained and declared. The plaintiff further prayed that an account of the affairs and dealings of the partnership firm might be ordered to be taken and the business be wound up under the directions of the Court; that the defendants or either of them might be ordered to pay to her such sum as might be found due on the taking of accounts as being the share of the deceased Ranchordas, and pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets of the partnership firm.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Jinah, instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Co. appeared for the plaintiff, while the first defendant was represented by the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. E. B. Raikes. The second defendant was represented by Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co.

The plaint stated that by a decree of the High Court passed in suit No. 17 of 1912 the plaintiff and one Dharamsy Jethabhai were appointed Receivers of the estate of her husband, her son and one Hirji Assoo who were all since deceased. By a consent decree the Receivers were authorised to collect all the assets and outstandings belonging to the estate of the three deceased, and to file suits for that purpose if necessary. In the Samwat year 1965, the deceased Ranchordas, the two defendants and one Arjun Khimji became members of a partnership firm, the business of which was carried on under the name and firm of Ranchordas Hirji and Co., the share of Ranchordas in partnership was, as the plaintiff was aware, 5 annas in the rupee. In the Samwat year 1966 Premji Khiraj retired from the partnership, and the share of Ranchordas continued to be the same. Ramchordas died in 1911, and the defendants, who were the partners of the firm, were asked by the plaintiff to give inspection of the books of account of the firm. For a long time they evaded the request, and ultimately gave inspection of certain books only. After that the defendants denied that the second defendant was a partner. She also stated that the deceased Ranchordas had an aluminum factory at Mahim.

The first defendant stated that the appointment of the plaintiff as receiver in suit No. 17 of 1912 was merely a colorable device of the plaintiff to enable her, if possible, to administer the estate of the deceased Ranchordas without taking out letters of administration to the estate, and submitted that the suit ought not to be allowed to proceed without letters of administration to the estate being obtained. He denied that the second defendant was a partner in the firm which was started before the Samwat year 1935. He also denied that the deceased Ranchordas had a five-anna share in the firm, and stated that the share was only 2½ annas. The accounts were adjusted and nothing was now due. He also denied that the deceased Ranchordas owned an aluminum factory at Mahim and stated that it belonged to him alone.

The second defendant denied partnership.

The case is proceeding.

THEFT IN A MILL.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

An appeal preferred by a shop-keeper of Ahmedabad named Manilal Bulakhi, against the order of Mr. Jethalal, Honorary Magistrate of Ahmedabad, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Thefts had been committed on a big scale in the Ahmedabad Calico Mill for several months, and no arrests had been made. At last the mill authorities got information that at the shop of the appellant, dhotars of a similar pattern to that sold by their agents Jasraj Mohanlal and Co., were being sold at a rate cheaper than the rate at which Jasraj Mohanlal and Co., were buying from the mill. The appellant's shop was therefore searched and ninety pairs of dhotars of various samples including those which were manufactured for the exclusive supply of Jasraj and Co., were found. The appellant Manilal explained that he got the dhotars from another shop-keeper named Atmaram Motilal, and the latter informed him that he had received them from a clerk of the mill named Bhogilal Mansukh.

Bhogilal was therefore charged with stealing large quantities of a certain description of dhotars from the mill, and the appellant and Atmaram, the shop-keepers, were charged with dishonestly receiving the stolen property and disposing of them. The appellant pleaded *bona fides* and said he had paid a reasonable price for the dhotars, which he purchased in the usual way.

The magistrate held that the dhotars had been removed from the mill during a period of several months in small quantities. They were removed with the connivance of the gate-keeper of the mill. From the evidence he could only draw the conclusion that great laxity prevailed in the management of the mill. The magistrat therefore discharged all the three accused.

The magistrate also ordered that ninety pairs of dhotars of various samples found in the shop of Manilal be handed over to the mill.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. M. K. Mehta represented the mill.

Counsel for the appellant stated that as the magistrate held the appellant innocent, the ninety pairs of dhotars ought to have been returned to him.

Mr. Justice Shah observed that the Court saw no reason to disturb the order as to the restoration of the dhotars. The order regarding dhotars which did not bear the marks of the mill was not justified. His lordship therefore ordered that such of the pairs of dhotars which did not bear the marks of the mill be handed over to the appellant.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed Vinayak Ganpat, formerly employed as a Customs Clerk in Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to stand his trial at the High Court Criminal Sessions on charges of theft of a cheque as a servant, forging a cheque, using as genuine a forged document, and cheating.

The facts of the case have already been reported. On November 4 last a cheque for Rs. 10,826, signed by Mr. W. M. Ross, Manager of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., in favour of one Dwarkdas Naranjee, was presented at the Mercantile Bank and was cashed. It was found that the cheque was a forged one, and the accused was identified by the Bank officials as the man who had cashed it.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

CHARGE AGAINST DRIVER DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Mr. Friedrich Rochrich, of Messrs. Wolfe & Sons, with rash and negligent driving.

It appears that on Saturday night at about half-past eleven, Mr. Rochrich was driving from Apollo Bunder towards Wellington Fountain in his motor-car, and when near the Yacht Club Chambers the car dashed against a hack victoria. The victoria capsized, and the driver was injured. The evidence showed that the lamps of the victoria were very low and the place at which it was standing was not well lighted, as there was shade there, and the Yacht Club lights had been extinguished. It has also been given in the evidence that the gharry was crossing the road, and the lights were not visible to those in the motor-car.

It was alleged that the car was being driven at about 20 miles an hour, but the accused said he was driving slowly and his witness, who was in the car at the time, corroborated.

The magistrate said that the evidence regarding the speed was conflicting and he was inclined to accept the accused's statement because the car was stopped immediately after the collision took place. He thought the collision was an accident and was not due to the rashness or negligence of the accused and therefore ordered him to be acquitted.

A BOYISH ESCAPADE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Eurasian boy aged about 18 years, named Carl Dessa, was charged by Inspector Fuller with house-breaking and stealing a bicycle and a suit of clothes belonging to Theophilis David residing in a room at Medows-street.

It appeared that the accused was staying with the complainant about a month ago. On the evening of the 22nd instant the complainant locked his room and went out, and on his return late at night he noticed his room had been entered and his bicycle and a suit of clothes had been taken away. He gave information to the police, and they arrested the accused at Byculla. The clothes had been pledged with a Marwari and the cycle left with an Irani at Byculla with the intention of selling it to him.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said he found the room open and took the articles for use with the intention of returning them the same day.

Mr. Godinho, who appeared for the defence, said the accused was a boy just entering life. He requested the Court to deal with the accused leniently and not send him to jail as he was a young boy.

The magistrate said he did not wish to send the accused to jail as he was a young man, just entering life, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

BENARES INSURANCE CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

In the Benares insurance fraud case, which is proceeding here, among the witnesses cross-examined was Mr. T. Alston, of the National Insurance Co., who stated that he received the information of Barada's death by a letter dated August 18th. He became suspicious as the man was insured in March and died soon after in August. He requested the Superintendent of Police of Benares to inquire if the man had died as reported; the Superintendent of Police replied that no inquiries could be made unless the witness brought a charge.

The witness wrote the proposal form as Barada did not know English and also enquired from Barada's friends about his health. He made no inquiries, about his pecuniary position. This was not the duty of an agent. It was sufficient if the agent believed that the case was fit. Barada told the witness that he was a money-lender and had already taken out a policy of Rs. 1,500 in the Empire of India and National Companies. Witness paid Rs. 104 to Khitish after Barada had paid the first premium to the Hindustan and North British Mercantile Companies, half of which was witness's commission. Khitish told him to keep the matter secret and that he (Barada) was able to pay the premiums.

CALCUTTA JUTE FIRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

A destructive fire broke out yesterday on the premises of the Bengal Hydraulic Press, Chitpur. The fire burned furiously for some hours and will not be completely extinguished for another twenty-four hours, a large quantity of jute being still smouldering. The damage up to the present is estimated at Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs. A number of firemen had a narrow escape owing to the collapse of a roof while they were attempting salvage operations.

THE DELHI ARCHITECTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

Mr. Hailey, President, Imperial Delhi Committee, and Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker, architects, are visiting Rajputana this week, Udaipur being especially in their itinerary.

THE VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, will visit Jodhpur from February 7 to 9.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe	America.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect

Australia.	China	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect	Via Penang Perfect	Via Aden Perfect
Via Amoor Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

NOTICE.

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Santa Elena are subject to Censorship. (5-1-14).

Bushire Line Interrupted since 3 a.m. (11-1-14).

Private telegrams in secret language are not admitted for Albania. (12-1-14).

There is hardly keeping pace with the changes that are coming over Bridge, says the *Englishman*. Now we have the "nullo" call, which, brought from America, is catching on at Home like wild-fire, and has made its appearance in Calcutta. Nullo means that the caller will make the book and no more, to "nullos" mean only five tricks, and so on. The call is worth eight points and the hand is, of course, played like a no trump hand. This depearture, they say, has added tremendously to the attractions of Auction Bridge, for it gives the player who can never hold good cards a chance. One presumes that in a few months the innovation will be accepted on every card table in India. It is really the "misere" call of other games adapted to Bridge.

THE LAW OF BANKING.

VIEWS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has sent the following letter to Government expressing the views of the Chamber regarding the proposed banking legislation:—

2. The importance of the question raised by the Government of India has been very strongly emphasised by the numerous bank failures of the last few months. These failures have undoubtedly proved that legislation is needed. But at the same time they have also shown that it may be undesirable to frame an Act until the causes of the present crisis have been thoroughly examined and understood. Holding this view the Committee of the Chamber would ask that the following comments on the question may not be necessarily regarded as a final expression of their opinion. For it seems to them to be possible that the fuller information which will no doubt be forthcoming as a result of the failures may lead them to amplify some of their recommendations.

3. The principal points to which the Government of India invite attention is whether the terms "bank," "bankers," "banking agents," "banking societies," etc., should be restricted by legislation to companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The Committee of the Chamber favour such a restriction so far as regards institutions calling themselves "banks" or "banking companies." But it should be, they think, distinctly understood that these could not be registered as private companies, for the object in view would be thereby defeated. And they presume that banking companies established outside British India, and having a place of business in British India, come within the scope of the expression "companies registered under the Indian Companies Act."

4. It does not appear to the Committee to be necessary to extend the restriction so as to include the word "banker" or "bankers." They agree with the Bombay and the Upper India Chambers of Commerce that persons and firms so styling themselves do not attract deposits from the public to the same extent as does an institution calling itself a bank. Moreover, there does not appear to be need to interfere with the operations of the Indian banker, or shroff. This type of banker is an important factor in the financing of Indian trade, and no complaint is made against his methods of business. On the contrary the failures which are now attracting so much public attention are occurring almost exclusively among joint-stock banks.

5. This being so the restrictions which the Government of India think of imposing on joint-stock banks are of particular interest at the present time. As detailed in the letter from the Commerce and Industry Department these are:—

(a) *The prescription of a minimum amount of subscribed capital.*—The Committee agree that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be prescribed by law. They consider that no company should be permitted to begin the business of banking unless its subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs and its paid-up capital to Rs. 5 lakhs. The authorised capital should not be more than four times the subscribed capital; and no bank should be allowed to advertise the amount of its authorised capital.

(b) *A stipulation that an adequate portion of such capital should be duly paid up within a reasonable period from the starting of the business.*—The Committee consider that no bank should be allowed to start business until a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs of paid-up capital is in hand. That is to say, until the minimum amount of paid-up capital required by law has been actually paid.

(c) *A restriction on the full allocation of profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve.*—This is a question concerning which there is some difference of opinion in banking circles, and it will require to be very fully examined when the Bill is under consideration. The Committee certainly think that there should be a restriction on the allocation of profits to dividends, but they do not propose to express a definite view at the moment as to the rate to which the dividend should be limited or as to what would be an adequate reserve. They would prefer, until the Bill is before them, not to go further than to say that, in their opinion: (1) the allocation of profits to dividends should be altogether forbidden until all preliminary and flotation expenses have been paid; and (2) thereafter the allocation should be restricted by the obligation to set aside adequate sums for: (a) depreciation of dead stock and investments; and (b) a reserve fund.

(d) *A restriction as to the taking up by a bank of business outside that of banking, in which the banking profits might be lost.*—The Committee support the suggestion which has been made in this connection by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, namely, that the Registrar should be empowered (subject to the right of appeal) to refuse a certificate to a company whose memorandum or articles of association shows that it intends to engage in business such as ordinary trading, in addition to the business of banking.

6. There are certain other matters to which the Committee desire also to invite the attention of Government. These are:—

(i) *The question of "working capital."*—It appears to have become a practice on the part of certain banks in India to show in their accounts their total liabilities as "working capital." The term is misleading, and its use should be, the Committee think, prohibited. They would suggest the substitution for it of the expression "available banking funds."

(ii) *Goodwill.*—This is not a tangible asset, and the Committee feel therefore that the inclusion of any sum in the assets of a bank on account of "goodwill" should be prohibited.

(iii) *Bank shares.*—It is the opinion of the Committee that the law should prohibit a bank from advancing money on its own shares.

(iv). *Audit.*—The proposal that all banks should be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 means of course that they will be subject to the audit provisions of that Act. The question of whether these provisions, will be sufficient for the purpose in view will require very careful consideration.

(v). *Names of Banks.*—The Committee also think that promoters of banking companies should be required to exercise discrimination as to the names of the banks that they seek to establish. Names such as "World Bank," "Bank of Hindustan," "Indian State Bank," "Bank of Asia," etc., should not be permitted.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

His highness the Nawab of Rampur has granted a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the Islamia School, Bareilly.

Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the Staff, who is now in Poona, is expected back at Delhi at the end of this month.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar was yesterday elected president of the Bengal Landholders' Association for the ensuing year.

The General Purposes Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have recommended the name of Babu Romani Mohan Chatterjee for the vice-chairmanship of the Municipality.

The *Bengalee's* Delhi correspondent says that two eminent Indian members of the Viceroy's Council are discussing the proposal for bringing in a Bill to amend the Press Act.

The Government have decided to build a new General Hospital for Madras on thoroughly modern and up-to-date lines, and the Spur Tank has been selected as the site for the same.

A process has been patented by a planter in Ceylon whereby leaf that is not otherwise utilised for the manufacture of tea can be made into tea dust and sold at a remunerative profit thereby increasing the yield from 5 to 10 per cent.

The Calcutta police have received information from Bantra police-station in the Howrah District that a Bengali woman named Rani, who was arrested on suspicion and kept in the lock-up, managed to effect her escape and make her way to Calcutta.

A passenger by the Homeward mail this week who is leaving India, probably for good, and who will be missed by a wide circle of friends in Calcutta, is Colonel Penny-Tailyour, R.E., of the Survey of India, says the *Statesman*. It is understood that he will retire from the service on the expiration of the leave he is now taking.

No official information is available regarding the proceedings of the Chinese-Tibet Conference. It is understood, however, that satisfactory progress is being made and that the intimate questions now being considered involve much discussion of details. It is quite impossible to say how long the Conference of Plenipotentiaries is likely to last and no one yet knows whether the Plenipotentiaries will conclude their labours in Delhi or be again obliged to proceed to Simla in March.

A reward of Rs. 50 is being offered by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for the arrest of J. G. W. Jones, an ex-Inspector of the Bengal Police who is wanted on charges of cheating and issuing forged cheques. In this case it may be remembered that Jones was prosecuted for issuing bogus cheques on Messrs. Grindlay and Co., and was committed for trial to the High Court Sessions by Mr R. D. Chatterjee, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. He was released on bail, and is reported to have absconded.

The All-India Cattle Preservation Society is going to be an established fact in the near future, writes a Lucknow correspondent to a Patna paper. The papers have been submitted for registration. Mrs. Besant has consented to be its President. The Society has been started with a capital of 50 crores of rupees divided into 5 shares. This would engage 23,53,522 hands and would protect 71,63,000 cattle all over India. A total profit of Rs. 6,06,44,600 has been worked out in the draft prospectus. Fifty crores of rupees throws considerable doubt on the "established fact."

G. M. Badkas, a pleader of thirty years' standing in criminal practice, has been convicted by Mr. E. Jacob, 1st class Magistrate, Nagpur, of perjury, and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1,000. Mr F. W. Dillon, barrister-at-law, and most of the members of the local bar immediately appealed before Mr. R. H McNair, Sessions Judge, and applied for bail, which was granted on furnishing two personal securities of three thousand rupees each. The date for hearing the appeal has not yet been fixed.

The State Ball at Government House on the night of the 13th, writes *Capital*, was one of the most brilliant seen in Calcutta ever since the time of Lord Lytton. Over a thousand people crowded the ball-room and the revelry was as picturesque as it was joyous. The change of capital has not affected the gaiety of Calcutta any more than her prosperity, and she has in His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carmichael social leaders who know how to carry off the grand manner with as much grace and aplomb as Lord and Lady Curzon. It was surprising to see so many military uniforms in the throng; we are a hard commercial people no doubt, but we dearly love the panoply, the pomp, the circumstance of glorious war. Volunteer officers were thick as leaves at Vallambrosa, which is another proof that the European of Calcutta can draw a trigger every bit as well as he can draw a spigot or a cheque.

At the recent meeting of the U. P. Council the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh asked: Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken on the reports for religious and moral education in schools submitted by the committees that met at Lucknow on the 6th and 8th April, 1912, and whether those reports have been published for general information? The Hon. Mr. O'Donnell replied: The proceedings of the committees referred to indicated a general agreement amongst Hindus and Mahomedans that religious instruction was desirable, that it should be imparted in school hours, and that, in order that it may be imparted, no addition must be made to school hours. But they disclosed so many irreconcilable differences of opinions as to the doctrines to be taught, the agency to be employed and the remuneration of the teachers that the Government does not as yet see its way to translate these principles into a working scheme of religious education.

LAWLESSNESS ON THE FRONTIER.

THE FIRST DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We printed a few days ago an official *communique* in which the Government of India assured the travelling public that a police guard now accompanied every Peshawar train, and that a military force is in occupation of every railway station. That assurance was not issued before it was needed, and it is in itself a striking commentary on a deplorable condition of affairs. But it is most sincerely to be hoped that the efforts of Government will not stop short at these belated measures of precaution. The public, and more especially the inhabitants of the Frontier Province, will most assuredly expect some much more drastic and far-reaching steps than this official closing of the stable door. What is wanted to start with is a very searching enquiry into the conditions which have obtained these last few years in the Frontier Province. Nothing less will meet the requirements of the case. Reports continue to reach us regarding the lawless conditions prevailing. The recent outrages on the railway and elsewhere are only symptoms of a state of affairs that has been well known to all who dwell in the province—a state of affairs not at all creditable to British administration. These things do not always get into print; if they did the idea might well get abroad that the separation of the frontier districts from the Punjab has been less brilliantly successful than was anticipated. Certainly it is very difficult for the onlooker to see any improvement in the last decade. It is true that running trains are not often attacked, but raids on railway stations are by no means unknown. Only a year or two ago Khairabad, one of the stations recently raided, was attacked by an armed gang, and many people will still remember vividly the daring raid on Peshawar cantonment station, distant only a few hundred yards from the lines of both troops and armed police. These railway raids naturally attract most attention, but almost more important as evidence of chronic disorder are the constant raids, kidnappings, and outrages that rarely attract much attention. Peshawar city itself has been raided by a strong gang of men, and Pabbi, near Nowshera, suffered in like manner. These things occur, not in the wild borderland subject only to a nebulous political control, but in what are euphemistically described as the settled districts of the province, equipped with all the paraphernalia of administrative machinery.

A species of depredation much favoured by the outlaws at Peshawar is the looting of military officers' bungalows. During the last five years the property thus made away with must have amounted to a very large total, but no compensation is ever granted by Government, nor is it often that any of the stolen property is recovered. Elsewhere in the province—the Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, for instance,—raids which extend practically to the edge of the Punjab are a feature; but perhaps the main species of outrage on this section of the border is the kidnapping of Hindus. The proximity of that Alsatia for border brigands, the Afghan province of Khost, affords a secure retreat for raiding gangs. A daring outrage of this kind was reported only a day or two ago, four Hindus being kidnapped on the Kohat-Bannu Road and carried off in their own tum-tums. Were the full tale of these raids known the public would certainly be amazed. Presumably the Government of India from time to time sends remonstrances to the Amir regarding the lawless condition of Khost, but something more than diplomatic representations is needed to protect the inhabitants of the borderland.

How is it that now and for years past such a state of affairs has existed and has been tolerated? Theoretically such happenings should be almost impossible. The Frontier Province is protected by what is supposed to be a triple wall of steel. On the outer edge are the frontier militia, almost an army corps in themselves. Then come the new frontier constabulary, and behind these again the armed civil police. In reserve, but in practice very frequently called out to assist the civil power in maintaining civil order, are the regular troops. Yet in spite of all these serried forces things are as they are. We are not in a position to suggest where responsibility for the situation really lies, but here surely is a case for enquiry by the highest authority. A remarkable feature of the raids is that they often take place far from the border, and that the marauders can spend days on the march through British territory without information of their presence reaching the authorities. According to the story of the Khairabad assistant stationmaster, the band which raided Jehangira Road, and Khairabad remained in British territory for nine or ten days after the latter outrage, though troops and police were constantly on the look-out for them. The Political Officer on the actual frontier will probably assert that the marauders are either trans-border Afghans over whom he has no control, or inhabitants of the "settled districts; the Deputy Commissioners may scout the idea that the peaceable peasants under their charge could possibly be guilty of, or even connive at, such crimes. The public at large is not much concerned as to the *personnel* of the raiding gangs; what it desires is that effective measures should be taken to stop raiding and outrages, and to give peace and security to the inhabitants. We do not minimise the difficulties of the position; we appreciate the danger of arousing sleeping and most undesirable bogeys. But the present condition of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. The recent raids have shown a contempt for constituted authority that is of most sinister import. It is time that the outlaws of the frontier should receive a severe lesson, and that effective measures should be taken to protect the peaceable subjects of the King-Emperor who reside in, or have to visit, the Frontier Province.

Excavations for a sea-wall which is being constructed by the Cumberland County Council at Allonby, a little watering-place on the Solway Firth, have revealed the mouth of a long lost river. From the depths of the strata, the character of the banks now uncovered, the tree trunks dug up, and the general appearance, it is evident that the river was deep, with steep banks.

THE WEATHER.

SNOWFALL IN KASHMIR.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Jan. 25.

No precipitation of importance is reported, although a little show continues to fall in Kashmir.

Temperature is high in Baluchistan and the neighbouring districts of Punjab and Sind; normal elsewhere. The air is unusually dry in the Central parts of the country.

Forecast: no large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26th JAN, 1914.

Amritsar:—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi sowings finally reported equally to last year's.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop much better than last year.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory. Cotton arriving in small quantities in some places.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants ready for picking.

Wadhwan.—Dewfall insufficient. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar—Bright no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	82·3	63·0	...	1·68
Muskat (25th) ...	83·5	67·1	...	0·66
Delhi ...	75·4	49·8	...	0·52
Karachi ...	78·3	59·6	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	85·0	46·9	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	85·3	58·6	...	0·00
Verawal ...	83·4	56·4	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	89·1	50·1	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	89·2	56·2	...	0·00
Surat ...	92·5	69·7	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	69·6	...	0·00
Deesa ...	89·2	48·3	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	85·4	67·8	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	64·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	86·8	67·1	...	...
Karwar ...	91·6	62·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	90·8	54·6	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	85·8	55·9	...	0·16
Poona ...	87·8	52·5	...	...
Sholapur ...	87·5	58·9	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	86·3	60·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	82·9	56·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·8	64·4	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	81·8	54·8	...	0·34

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 26th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division and damper at Karachi and Kotah. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximumitemperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 26th January, 1914, was 30·144, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BASUTO MINERS' REVOLT.

NINE HUNDRED RAIDERS.

The following news later than the mail (London, January 9), is taken from the Australian papers received in Bombay yesterday.

Capetown, Jan. 11.

The Basutos employed at the Jagersfontein mines have refused to continue work. Armed with a variety of working implements, they have attacked the European officials, alleging as a reason that a white man had kicked a Basuto to death.

The women and children of the European quarter of Jagersfontein, were panicstricken at the Basuto revolt, and fled to Faure Smith, the nearest town. On the alarm being given, all the white men in Faure Smith took arms and galloped or motored at full speed to Jagersfontein.

Meantime the revolted Basutos wrecked the offices of the mines compound, secured the money which was there to pay the miners' wages, and proceeded to invade the town of Jagersfontein. The white man had, however, promptly armed, and intercepted the attackers. Farmers with their rifles flocked in on horseback from the surrounding country and drove off the Basutos.

The attack was made by 900 natives who were met by 500 white men. Eleven Basutos were killed on the spot, and 38 were wounded. The casualties of the whites totalled only 12 men wounded.

The town of Jagersfontein is now garrisoned by 40 men of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and 25 of the Bloemfontein Defence Force, with two Maxim machine guns.

SLANDERING A CURATE.

London, Jan. 12.

In the King's Bench Division on November 21 last, the trial was concluded, after nine days hearing, of the action by the Rev. Thomas Ghent, curate at St. Andrew's Church, Stockwell, and residing at 29 Stansfield-road, in that district, against Arthur Fitzgerald, a police sergeant, for damages for alleged slander. Defendant admitted having said the words complained of, and pleaded that they were true in substance and in fact. He alleged that plaintiff had misconducted himself with his (defendant's) wife on various dates in 1912 and 1913. This was denied by plaintiff. The jury disagreed and were discharged.

The case was brought on again during the present month, and this morning the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and fixed the damages at £1,000.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

London, Jan. 12.

Early in September last, an American newspaper announced that Lord Murray, of Elibank, had secured the right to utilise any public petroleum lands discovered in Ecuador during the next 40 years. The concession was said to be entirely gratuitous except for a promise to expend £100,000 upon the discovery and exploitation of oilfields during the next 10 years. Later on it was reported that Lord Murray had informed his partner (Lord Cowdray) that he had withdrawn from the contract owing to political feeling engendered by the concession granted to him.

Lord Murray landed at Plymouth yesterday, and stated to a Press representative that he had given no interview to an American newspaper. He was unable to discuss business before seeing Lord Cowdray.

HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY

Budapest, Jan. 12.

An elegant travelling basket containing the dead body of a beautiful woman was washed up on the bank of the Danube at Budapest yesterday. There were indications that the woman had been either poisoned or suffocated with a gag. A chauffeur identified the body as that of a woman he drove on Friday to Ofen. The woman entered a house at Ofen, but the chauffeur is now unable to find the house. A market woman states that early on Saturday, she saw a man and a woman in the street dragging a heavy travelling basket towards the Danube. The footsteps of a man and a woman have been discovered near where the basket was found. The victim is supposed to be an actress. The police are searching for an actor who recently travelled from Germany to Budapest, and who is believed to have been concerned in the tragedy.

DUBLIN STRIKE INCIDENT.

London, Jan. 12.

While Mr. James Larkin, the notorious Dublin strike leader, was addressing a meeting in Dublin yesterday, he urged that the Lord Mayor should be invited to hold an independent inquiry into the conduct of the police in connection with the strike riots. He described the British flag as a dirty one that covered more disease and degradation than any other he knew of.

Captain James White (son of Field-Marshal Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame), who started some time ago to drill the strikers as a counter move to Sir Edward Carson's Ulster "army," strongly protested against Mr. Larkin's remarks, and withdrew from the meeting.

HARRY THAW.

New York, Jan. 12.

At Concord in New Jersey, recently a Commission was appointed to decide whether or not the notorious Harry Thaw would, if let out of prison pending proceedings for his extradition to New York State, be a menace to the community generally. The Commission now reports that Thaw is not suffering from the same mental malady as when he murdered Stanford White, and that he would not be a menace to the community if he were released from prison.

A SPANISH ROBBERY.

Madrid, Jan. 12

In a country mansion near Olmedo on Saturday two men, who posed as monks, suddenly covered their host with revolvers after they had been sumptuously entertained, and compelled him to hand over a large sum of money. They then made him accompany them through the streets of the town, and they did not release him until after they had divested themselves of their cowls and had entered a forest. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

"FAITH AND ORDER" MOVEMENT.

London, Jan. 12.

A deputation representing the American non-Episcopal churches has arrived in London with the object of persuading the English Free Churchmen to support the "Faith and Order" movement with a view of promoting a world conference in favour of religious unity. The Archbishop of Canterbury has already authorised a committee of the Church of England to confer with the deputation.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

London, Jan. 12.

Statistics show that during last year the number of members in the Congregational Church in England and Wales increased by 541, while the number of children attending the Congregational Sunday schools decreased by 15,367.

AUSTRALIAN-FRENCH TRADE.

Paris, Jan. 12.

Acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the Australian section of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris is undertaking a commercial mission to the South of France.

NORTH PACIFIC STORMS.

Vancouver, Jan. 10.

The schooner Crescent, bound with timber from Everett to Newcastle (N.S.W.) has returned to port badly battered by terrific seas and leaking badly. She reports a great storm raging in the North Pacific. When 100 miles off the coast she sighted the schooner William Garns flying signals of distress. A tug has been sent out to pick up the William Garns.

The steamer Makura owing to the storms in the North Pacific, arrived from Australia six days behind time. The Quinlan Opera Company, which was on board, has consequently been unable to fulfil its local engements.

BOXING OR PRIZE-FIGHTING?

San Francisco, Jan. 10.

At Los Angeles yesterday, during the trial of Jesse Willard for the manslaughter of Young, a pugilist, who died from the effects of a knock-out blow in a boxing match, Willard gave evidence on his own behalf. He swore that never during the contest had he struck Young with his full strength.

The referee, Eyton, deposed that prize-fights were the most brutal exhibitions in the world, but the Willard-Young contest was not a prize-fight. It was merely an exhibition of boxing.

AMERICAN NAVAL CATASTROPHE.

Norfolk, (Virginia), Jan. 10.

A steam launch from the U. S. battleship Wyoming, containing 19 men, yesterday capsized in Hampton Roads. The launch was heavily laden and after being swamped by a succession of heavy seas, foundered. A steam tug picked up 11 of the crew, three bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that the missing five are drowned.

RADIUM.

London, Jan. 9.

The increasing demand for radium as a palliative or cure for cancer has caused the British Radium Company to arrange to increase the output of its mine and extraction plant in Cornwall by five times the present capacity.

ITALIAN AGRARIAN TROUBLE.

Rome, Jan. 10.

A peculiar tragedy has occurred in the Pahano district, arising out of the claims of the peasants to cultivate portions of the estates held unused by large landowners. All but two of the district landowners yielded to the peasants' demand. These, named Tucti, when their house was surrounded by a threatening mob, fired from the windows into the crowd, killing one girl and slightly wounding 40 or the demonstrators. Both the Tuctis have been arrested.

RUSSIAN FATALITIES.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.

Snowstorms in the north-west of Russia, buried 150 peasants on Saturday.

RECORDS OF A LOST CIVILISATION.

Great Britain, Germany and France are all either represented, or about to be represented by distinguished investigators into records of the hitherto lost civilisation of the period from the first to the eighth centuries after Christ, which have been discovered in Chinese Turkistan. The scientists referred to are Sir Mark Stern of the Indian Archaeological department, Dr. Von le Coq, a German authority on central Asia, and Mons. Pelliot, a French savant who are all going out to to explore in the region about Turfan which has already been so productive in the matter of manuscripts, carvings and paintings preserved for more than a thousand years in the dry atmosphere of the Central Asian desert. The finds already made include Buddhist canons, translated into the long lost Seghidiah language which was once the *lingua franca* from the Black Sea to Lake Baikal, also personal letters, accounts, and documents which bring back the life, civilisation, and art of the people who used this ancient tongue. The buried cities that are to be unearthed are located in the very heart of Mongolia, some twelve hundred miles north east of Peshawar, and between that place and the Gobi desert. They were overwhelmed in the past by desert sand which had the extraordinary faculty of preserving even such substances as cloth and paper, so that the explorer of to-day may examine works of art on these perishable materials almost in the state in which they were deserted by fleeing inhabitants many centuries ago.

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known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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Benger's is distinguished from all other foods in containing not only all the food elements necessary to restore health, but the natural digestive principles also, which enable it to be prepared to suit exactly all ages and all conditions of health. With no other food is this possible.

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With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

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THE SERVICES.

MILITARY MATHEMATICS.

In the course of a paper on "The use of mathematics," read before the Mathematical Association on January 7, Sir George Greenhall, the President, made some interesting observations on the value to a military man of a working knowledge of calculations. He remarked that mathematics was derived from a word meaning disciplined exact knowledge, and formed an important branch in the old university ideal to teach how to live a life, not merely how to make a living, to keep the soul alive and cure that intellectual timidity which was the worst form of cowardice. People would never forget the fright and despair of the last century when military detrepitude was dragged to the light. The War Office had made a bid for popularity by the abolition of mathematics as part of an officer's training, as being of no use to a general in the direction of conducting military operations on a large scale. How Napoleon would have smiled! When the war in South Africa was declared at an end by official proclamation—it really lasted another year—the general was ordered to cut all his losses and scuttle home again as soon as possible. But the staff could not count. It was not disciplined enough to calculate the time required to repatriate 300,000 or 400,000 men over 6,000 miles. Someone guessed a fortnight, instead of a year at least—actually eighteen months. All the stores were ordered to be sold off except a fortnight's supply. Before the fortnight was up the stores came rolling again into Johannesburg in railway trucks, bought back at greatly enhanced prices. As a result we had the War Stores Commission to inquire into the loss of a few of the millions.

A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER.

Major Charles Edward Arthur Jourdain, D. S. O., who has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Ansley in command of the 2nd Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, which has just left Poona for Bangalore, obtained his first commission as Second Lieutenant on August 22, 1888, and was promoted Lieutenant, April, 23, 1891; Captain, July 17, 1895; and Major, February 10, 1906. During the South African War, Lieutenant-Colonel Jourdain was employed with the Mounted Infantry, and took part in the advance on Kimberley, including the actions at Belmont, Enslin, Modder River, and Magersfontein. He also shared in the operations in the Orange Free State from February to May, 1900, including Paardeberg (February 17 to 25), and the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Vet River (May 5 and 6) and Zand River. Also in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill (June 11 and 12), and in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to November 29. His other service included the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, August 30, including action at Zilikats Nek; Cape Colony, north of Orange River, 1899 to 1900; Transvaal, November 30, 1900, to May 31, 1902; and in the Orange River Colony in the same year. He was mentioned in despatches and in the *London Gazette* (September 10, 1901), and was rewarded with the Queen's medal with six clasps, the King's medals with two clasps, and the D. S. O.

THE SUBMARINE CRUISER.

In view of the recent disaster to "A 7"; the following note in the *United Service Gazette* will not be without interest:—

"There is no department in the British Navy in which more satisfactory progress has been made than in the submarine branch. Starting a long way behind France, who first developed this kind of craft on modern lines, and even behind America with her few boats of the Holland type, we have steadily improved our position until to-day we stand pre-eminent in the world's navies with our means of underwater attack and defence. There was a time when to talk about under-water craft eventually taking on the duties of surface cruisers, in home waters and the near seas, was to expose oneself to ridicule. This, however, is no longer the case, and in naval circles it is anticipated that naval designers will, at no distant date, give the British Navy vessels which will be capable of the double functions of surface and under-water fighting, and also be useful for scouting purposes. The present drawback is the limited speed of submarines on the surface; but this limit is being daily overcome and the latest vessels can now travel faster over the water, when not submerged, than our earlier type of torpedo boats and destroyers. The tonnage of the latest type of our under-water fighters exceeds 700 tons, which is more than many of the gunboats displaced in our old fleet, and this displacement is still on the increase at such a rate that we shall soon have submarines with displacements as large as our light cruisers. The designers and engineers will then only have to shape and engine these vessels so that a cruiser speed can be obtained, and they will be able to give us submarine-cruisers of the highest possible value for scouting purposes at moderate distances.

CENTENARY OF WATERLOO.

The Council of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall are very wisely early in the field in publishing an announcement in their November journal, that it is proposed to arrange for the holding in 1915 in the Museum, of an Exhibition of Wellington and Waterloo relics, writes the *Broad Arrow*. The Banqueting Hall and the Crypt, which constitute the Museum of the Institution, are already so filled to overflowing with objects of Naval and Military interest of all descriptions that it is proposed to remove and store temporarily many of the existing exhibits, devoting the space thus available to displaying to increased advantage the large collection of Wellington and Waterloo relics already possessed by or in charge of the Royal United Service Institution, as also those exhibits which will be asked for and loaned to the Museum by private owners for the purpose of the special exhibition. It is further stated that the Council propose to arrange for the delivery in their theatre of one or more lectures of a popular character on the great battle—especially arranged for young people and explained by reference to the admirable model which occupies a prominent position in the Banqueting Hall. The Council must, we think, soon be considering, if they have not already done so, the desirability of obtaining increased room for their exhibits—the present quarters of the Museum are already somewhat overcrowded; and it would be well if the Institution could extend on the Gwydyr House side, when it might be possible to divide the Naval and Military relics and have separate museums for Navy and Army exhibits. Such extension must, however, we fear, wait until the new Government offices have arisen in Whitehall Gardens and Gwydyr House has been vacated by the officials of the Board of Trade.

EARLY MILITARY TRAINING.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, speaking at the annual Wolfe birthday dinner, at Westerham on the 3rd inst., said that he had always been an ardent advocate of the rule that youths and boys who are destined to become officers in the Army should commence a special military training at the earliest possible age. The principles of war had to be known and remembered and their practice conducted under very distracting conditions. The science of war therefore required for its successful application to be instructive. It must, so to speak, from part of our flesh and blood, and the earlier in life this knowledge was instilled and acquired the more instructive, valuable, and lasting was it likely to be. Moreover, if a youth commenced such studies at the earliest possible age he was much more likely to be fit to assume high command should it come in his way, at an age when his mental and physical development was at its highest and best. The advocates of early military training and young commanders could certainly quote the life and career of Wolfe in strong proof of the truth of their contention. He believed that not a few of the greatest military commanders the world had known had been distinguished by a certain grand simplicity of character. Indeed, this quality seemed, if not essential, at any rate of very great value to a military commander, because it was most likely to mean fixity and singleness of mind and purpose, power of concentration, and a wise direction of thought. Wolfe possessed it in a very remarkable degree. Another marked characteristic of this extraordinary man was his indomitable courage, both physical and moral.

WIRELESS HUMOUR.

JOKES FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Among wireless amateurs the most popular station in the world (says the *Manchester Guardian*), is the Eiffel Tower in Paris, being nearly 2,000 feet high, it was used in the early days for wireless distance experiments, for which the aerial wires have to be suspended well above the earth. Then a system of time-signals and weather reports was instituted which still goes on. It is these time-signals which give to the Eiffel Tower wireless station most of its wireless fame. They are very powerful signal and have been credited with doing all sorts of impossible things. It is even asserted that they can be heard in England by merely attaching a wire from the wireless instrument in one's pocket to the metal ribs of an umbrella. However this may be, it is quite easy to receive them by connecting to a bedstead. It is the first station that beginners listen for, and it is a standing joke to ask the novice, "Have you heard Paris yet?"

Every evening at 8-30 p.m. the Eiffel Tower calls up several stations on the French and North African coast, and even down to Fez in Morocco, to take from them each a weather report. Every amateur in England listens nightly for this routine. It is instructive and sometimes amusing. The clever amateur is usually able to follow the conversation between Paris and places like Algiers and Bizerta. The operator at the Eiffel Tower begins the collection of his weather reports by saying *Bon soir tous les amis* and then calls them individually. He must also be aware of his very large English audience, for on one occasion he started off by giving an English football result, which had no connection with the usual routine, and must have puzzled the operators in the deserts of Oran and Fez. This sprightly operator's latest quip must have sent a laugh all over England and to ships far at sea. Instead of beginning his messages with the conventional Morse signal (best translated into words as "Te-ta-te-ta-te"), he tapped on his instrument the well-worn English music hall catch, "Um, tidly-um-tum—tum tum" which has no telegraph significance. It sounded amazingly grotesque to English ears to hear this catch-call given out to all the listening earth by a French telegraphist. It is doutful if the operator quite appreciated the joke himself. Possibly some mischievous English visitor put him up to it.

ACTRESS'S 89TH BIRTHDAY.

On January 4, that fine actress, Mrs. John Billington, entered her 90th year, and her many friends in and outside the profession will be delighted to know that, in spite of her great age and precarious health she preserves all her vigour of mind, together with that cheerfulness of spirit which has always been one of her most endearing characteristics. Mrs. Billinge's youthful successes were achieved in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign, when theatres were few and salaries low; but friends were plenty. In the list of members of the old Adelphi company in which Mrs. Billington played "leading lady" for many years, were such names as Benjamin, Webster, Madame Celeste, T. P. Cooke, Paul Bedford, J. L. Toole, the Billingtons' life-long friend and associate, and the eccentric Robert Romer. Among her pleasantest recollections is the last tour of her acting career, when she went as "heavy lead" to America with the beautiful Mary Anderson (Madame Navarro) and won the hearts of all by her wit and her ready appreciation of the land across the "pond."

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 3[illegible] years.

THE 23RD CAVALRY.

OLD PUNJAB FRONTIER REGIMENT.

The 23rd Cavalry, which has just arrived at Lahore from Quetta, is one of the original Punjab Frontier Force Regiments, and was raised at Lahore in 1849, after the conquest of the Punjab had made it necessary to increase the force requisite to hold and protect it. The regiment came into existence officially on May 16th of that year and was at first known as the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and it subsequently saw a lot of hard, if not showy, work in the troubles which were constantly occurring on the borders of the Punjab. In 1857 it took part in the expedition against the Bozdars and other tribesmen who were giving much annoyance at the time, and consequently did not see service in the Indian Mutiny. Three years later the Mahsuds required chastisement, and in General Chamberlain's force, the 3rd, had a turn of service against those hardy and determined fighters. The 3rd was also represented in the expedition against the Bizotis in 1868-69, when useful work was done by the cavalry. The Bizotis were eventually reduced, and since then it has not been necessary to send an armed force against them. The first great war in which the 3rd Punjab Cavalry participated was the Afghan War, 1879-80. The regiment, after some service of a general kind, joined the cavalry brigade of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force under the command of Lieut-General Sir Frederick Roberts, and took part in that famous march of 313 miles from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar and the battle of September 1st, when "Bobs" smashed Ayoub Khan's forces within an hour's fighting. The 3rd had one officer and six men wounded in this memorable action.

After the close of the Afghan War it was found necessary to chastise the Marris, a Baluchi tribe which had been giving trouble during the war, and the 3rd was part of the force sent to inflict punishment under Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor. Kahan, the headquarters of the raiders, was reached without any pronounced opposition and the Marris discreetly bowed to the inevitable. The Zhob Valley was the next scene of the services of the 3rd, and there it went in 1890 with the troops commanded by the late Sir George White, V.C, the hero of Ladysmith, and had various affairs with the tribesmen. In 1894-95, the 3rd were again called into the field against their old enemies the Mahsuds and formed part of the Bannu Column under Lieut-Colonel Egerton, D.S.O., commanding the regiment. This campaign was but the prelude to the "holy war" which so suddenly burst out in 1897. In the latter year the 3rd were employed against the Miranzais under Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B. They were also at the action of the Ublan Pass against the Orakza Afridis. In 1902 the 3rd Cavalry for the third time went on active service against the Mahsuds, and did right good work in the punishment of those tribesmen for their systematic violence and outrages of every kind. In the reorganisation of 1903 the 3rd Punjab Cavalry exchanged its old title for its present one. The honours borne on the standards of the regiment are only two in number. Kandahar and Afghanistan, 1870-80—so that they by no means represent anything like the active service this gallant regiment has seen in the field. The 23rd is composed of one and a half squadrons of Sikhs, half a squadron of Dogras, one squadron of Hindustani Mahomedans half a squadron of Punjabi Mahomedans and the same of Pathans.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SUNSPOTS OF 1913.

A YEAR OF MINIMUM ACTIVITY.

The past year has been distinguished, for observers of the sun, by the almost total lack of any changes of importance upon the solar surface. Day after day this has been seen as a plain glowing disc, undiversified by any definite markings, whether dark or bright. Fully developed spots have shown themselves on barely one day out of ten, and the bright branching ridges of the faculae have been almost as rare.

The year 1913 has been most emphatically a year of "minimum activity"; indeed, it is more than a century since any year has shown the sun in a state of such complete and prolonged quiescence. The preceding minimum fell early in 1901, and since the average interval of time from one minimum to the next is eleven years and about six weeks, we are already a year and a half behind the expected date, and still cannot be sure that we have reached the bottom of the curve. There is another feature of the solar record for 1913 which makes its barrenness still more striking, for, though the sun spots show no clear sign of increase in their numbers and dimensions, yet the latitude which they occupy indicate that they belong to the new cycle, not to the old. For instance, this was the case with the two spot groups which were observed in December. The first of these, consisting of a few spots in a feeble stream that at its greatest development only covered about 70,000,000 square miles, lay in south latitude 26d. on Dec. 12-14. The second group appeared quite at the end of the month, and is still active. On Dec. 30 it showed as a pair of well-defined spots, each more than 60,000,000 square miles in area, so that it was quite one of the more important groups of the year, and it was situated in north latitude 18deg. The last members of the expiring cycle, on the other hand, lie close to the equator, and have now practically ceased to appear. The fact that the heralds of the new period, that is to say, the spots in latitudes ranging from 18deg. to 36deg. have been so few and feeble seems to point to the probability that the cycle which they initiate will itself show the same general characteristics. We may expect, therefore, that, though the disturbances of the solar surface will probably be a little more vigorous in 1914 than in the year just past, yet that the progress to the next solar maximum will be slow and irregular, while the maximum itself is likely to prove a low one.

The funeral took place at Chertsey in mail week of Mrs. Rose Wood, who was in her 103rd year at the death, and was the daughter of Mr. William Daniel, R.A., a well known marine painter.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICER'S DEATH.

An inquest was opened at Tilbury on Jan. 6, on the body of Lionel Wilbraham, fifty, a retired major in the British Army, residing at Coldharbour, Andover. Evidence was given that Major Wilbraham arrived home from British Columbia on the steamship "Minnewaska" on Wednesday and stayed at the Tilbury Hotel, Tilbury. On Friday morning he could not be awakened and he was found in bed with his glasses on and a book by his side, in a comatose condition. Efforts were made to awaken him, without result, and ultimately medical assistance was called in, but he passed away on Sunday without regaining consciousness. The Coroner adjourned the inquest until Feb. 12.

THROUGH JAPANESE EYES.

What is the biggest change I notice do you ask me? The biggest change is that nearly all the English women are found turning into French women. In what way, you may ask me? In all sorts of ways, from their mane to their dress. They are growing so charming, indeed, even a little saucy hat is perfectly becoming to them. And their little skirts make them certainly ten years younger. And how about the men? you ask. The men are growing Americanised. Whether it is a matter sad or happy is another question. I am glad that they are now wearing a much nicer shoe, and they are not so particular with their sticks. That is quite American, says Yone Noguchi in the *Graphic*.

INDIAN SOCIETY FINED.

At Bow Street Police Court on Jan. 5, before Mr. Hopkins, the Indo-European Trading Society (Limited), Mornington Terrace, and Kedar Nath Das Gupta, the secretary of the society, were summoned for not sending in to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies the annual return of the receipts and expenditure of the society. It was stated that the return which was due on March 31 last, had not yet been received. The society was intended to promote home industries in India. The secretary told the magistrate that he had been ill; the directors of the society were at present in India, and until they returned no meeting could be held. The magistrate said that the defendants were liable to penalties amounting to £400, but they would each have to pay a fine of £5. The company were also ordered to pay £1-5 costs.

THE CERATODUS FISH.

That most anciently descended fish, the ceratodus, or lung fish, one of the wonders of the water of the picturesque country of Queensland, is still abundant in the only habitat in which it survives, the Burnett River, South Queensland. As an angler was fishing in the river recently, with a net some 60 yards in circumference, he enclosed, and in three hours captured, no fewer than 24 specimens of this unique lung possessing fish. Some of the fish were very large, and the weight of a portion was stated at 90lb. per fish. This fish, which is commonly known as the Burnett salmon, from its flesh, is an object of great interest to ichthyologists, being, save the lepidosiren of the Amazon and the protopterus of the Niger, the only surviving representative of the dipnoi, or fishes possessing both lung and gills.

THE DEADLY HATPIN.

Long hatpins have made so many victims in the course of the last few weeks at theatrical matinees, in the metropolitan railway, and tramcars, that the Paris Prefect of Police has issued orders forbidding women to wear these dangerous hatpins otherwise than with "protectors," known as protege-points. The Paris authorities have been considerably helped in this campaign by the cinematograph shows, says the *Gentlewoman*, which not only reproduced the beforementioned regulations in large type, but also an amusing scene between husband and wife, wherein the murderous hatpin plays the principal role. While laughing at these comical sketches the audience cannot help being impressed with the serious side of the question.

A BLOW TO MONEYLENDERS.

To obliterate the loan shark and enable American wage-earners to borrow money easily, cheaply, and under self-respecting conditions, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, proposes to establish a chain of banks here, with an aggregate capital of £1,000,000, and associated with Mr. Rosenwald in this enterprise the name of Messrs. Andrew Carnegie and Vincent Astor are prominently mentioned. An official inquiry here has proved that the loan shark evil is rampant in the United States, and that clerks and working men are accustomed to borrow beyond their means at extortionate rates of interest. No collateral will be required by these industrial banks, but simply an endorsement from some fellow wage-earner. According to details published by the *New York Times* the proposed banks will combine philanthropy with fair business investment. Similar institutions exist in Germany and elsewhere, and the basic idea is to establish credit for the small man on the basis of character.

RECTOR'S WILD GOOSE CHASE.

A stupid and mischievous hoax was recently practised on a Worthing clergyman, the Rev. F. P. Fallowes, the respected Rector of Heene. On Dec. 9 he received an anonymous communication telling him that his son in Toronto was very seriously ill and should be fetched home at once to save his life. Overcome with grief by such alarming news, the reverend gentleman made hurried preparations for the journey and left Liverpool next day, a riving at Halifax on Dec. 20 and Toronto on the 21st. He had previously cabled that all care should be taken of his son until he arrived. There was profound mutual astonishment at the meeting of father and son, the father to find his son quite well, and the son to learn that his father had been induced to undertake on his behalf such a long and completely unnecessary journey. Mr Fallowes returned by the Lusitania and arrived at Liverpool on Dec. 30. The matter, which has excited much indignation and sympathy at Worthing, is being strictly investigated.

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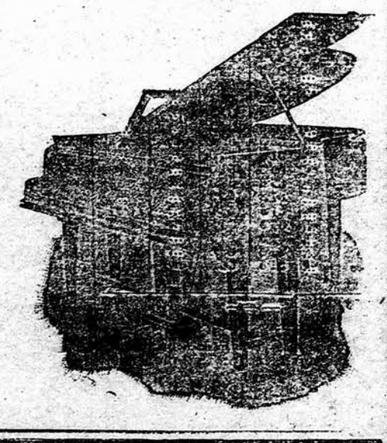

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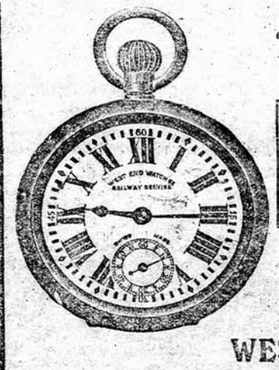

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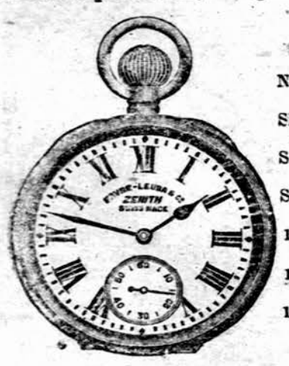

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Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

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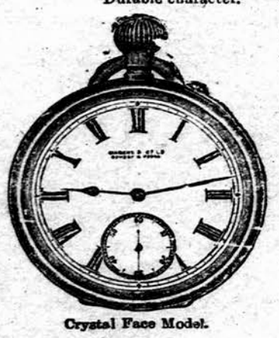
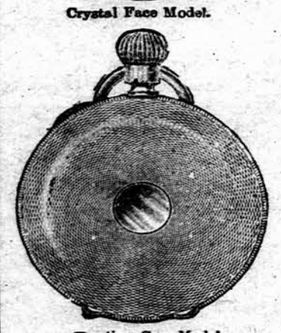
All Watches Named **MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA"** on dial denote QUALITY

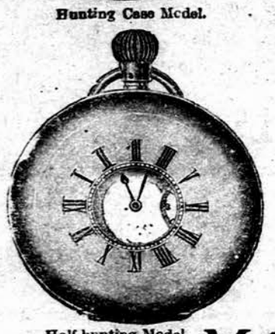
QUALITY which inspires respect by reason of distinguished Style, Elegance, Reliability, and Sturdy and Durable character.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Case Model.



Half-hunting Model.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

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Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 40.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 225, Half Htg. Rs. 235.

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Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

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Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

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Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
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The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
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18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
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Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold Milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

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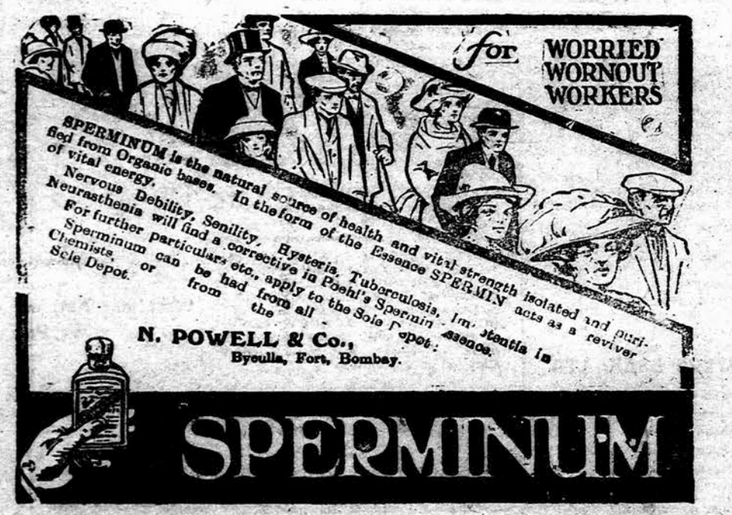
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain Life when everything else fails."

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DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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FOR **NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and

to feel the NERVES

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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A BOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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